

# The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1881.

NO. 19

## WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported specially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned, at 9:30 last evening:

Station.	Temp- era- ture.	Dir- ec- tion of Wind.	Veloc- ity of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Bismarck.....	33	S	Fresh	Cloudy
St. Stevens.....	31	SE	Fresh	Cloudy
St. Buford.....	31	SE	Fresh	Cloudy
St. Keogh.....	37	SE	Fresh	Cloudy
St. Custer.....	34	N	Light	Cloudy
St. Benton.....	33	N	Brisk	Clear
Deadwood.....	26	N	Calm	Clear
Helena.....	18	S	Fresh	Fair

Buford, stationary.  
Keogh, stationary.  
C. CHAMBER,  
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

LOCAL NEWS ON FOUR PAGES OF THIS MORNING'S TRIBUNE

BAYARD has retired. The democrats did not remain long in the ascendancy.

THE fund in New York city for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers has reached \$94,258.

THE British believe in crushing agitation. Parnell's arrest is Gladstone's blunder.

THE ground was covered with snow at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., yesterday morning.

THE American branch of the land league will redouble its work, and stand by its brothers in Ireland in this trying hour.

It is announced that Secretary Kirkwood will not be a candidate for senatorial honor from Iowa, leaving the field clear for Wilson.

THE treasury department yesterday purchased \$390,000 ounces of fine silver for the Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco mints.

ONE of the Arkansas train robbers, recently caught, is reported to be a brother-in-law of United States Senator Garland. He has always been a hard case.

If you can't be a good out and out republican, be an independent republican. By so doing you may be rewarded as was Senator David Davis yesterday.

THE Minnesota legislature is now brought face to face with the Chamberlain proposition. The question of honor or dishonor must now be decided.

IOWA gave 50,000 republican majority Tuesday, and 33,000 over both democrats and greenbackers. Hoyt Sherman, a brother of John, is elected governor.

AT one time James A. and Thomas F. Bayard, father and son, were senators together from the same state, a distinction not enjoyed by any other American family.

ASHMEAD and the baroness are just as happy as two sucking doves. It is said that he calls her "Burdie," and she keeps her new teeth in his shaving mug. Bless the dear old girl, she always was a giddy thing.

GEN. HAUPT announces the appointment of Geo. Cross, late superintendent and general freight agent of the Empire line as superintendent of transportation of the North Pacific railroad. Mr. Cross will prove a valuable addition to the management of the North Pacific.

ON the 10th inst. 3,300 Blood and Piegan Indians were paid their annuities at Fort McLeod. The head man received \$30, the minor chiefs \$25 each, the councilmen \$15 each and nearly all the others \$5 each. Those who did not take their pay last year received \$10 each this time. They are in high spirits, and are making things lively about the fort.

THE TRIBUNE is constantly improving. This morning it prints the best news of yesterday's associated press reports and supplements it with special telegrams sent exclusively for the TRIBUNE, from New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and St. Paul. These dispatches cost much more than the regular report, but the TRIBUNE believes in making itself a necessity and a source of pleasure and information to its readers, even if it don't make a cent.

**Furs! Furs!!**  
Seal and mink sacques and dolmans, fur-lined garments, ladies' fur turbans, hats and bonnets, fur gloves and mittens, fur trimmings or anything else in the fur line can be ordered by mail of Eichelzer & Co., 212 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis. Goods sent on approval. Mail orders promptly attended to. 48-50

## TRIBUNE SPECIALS.

**Hon. David Davis is Elected by the Republicans as a Successor to Bayard.**

**He Takes His Seat as President of the Senate—His Speech of Acceptance.**

**Parnell, the Irish Agitator, Arrested and Placed in Jail—Excitement in Dublin.**

**Minnesota Legislature Bro Face to Face With the Repudiated Bonds—Greenleaf Clark.**

**Loss of Life by the Burning of a Mill at Philadelphia—Heartrending Scenes.**

**Davis Elected.**  
*Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:*  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—In the Senate today Logan nominated David Davis for president pro tem to displace Bayard. Carried. Yeas, 36, nays, 34. Davis and Bayard did not vote. The election was in accordance with the programme arranged by the republicans in the caucus, and ends the brief democratic reign. On every vote during the session Davis has voted with the republicans. He was escorted to the chair by Bayard and Anthony, and in taking the chair, said: "Fellow Senators:—The honor just conferred gives me the seat which I now occupy in the body, and which was given without any expectation on my part. If I carried with it any obligations, I should be constrained to decline the high compliment. I do not accept it as a tribute to my personal merit, but rather as a recognition of the independent position I have occupied in the politics of the country. I am profoundly gratified and it shall be my endeavor, as it will be my duty, to administer that trust with fairness. Not having been trained in parliamentary practice, I shall, ask the indulgence of the senate in this respect, and I hope for generous co-operation on all sides. The senate will come to order."

**Loss of Life.**  
*Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:*  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The fire in Berger's mill, in this city, last night, resulted more disastrously than was at first supposed. Men and women imprisoned in the building were seized with frenzy, and although the crowd outside shouted to them that help would soon reach them, many jumped from the high windows and were killed or horribly maimed. The total number of dead exceeds twenty, there being ten bodies in the ruins. Several of the injured will die. Most of the victims are young girls. The scene during the fire was heart rending in the extreme.

**Not a Candidate.**  
*Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:*  
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Greenleaf Clark, of St. Paul, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court against Judge Vandenburg of this city.

**Those Repudiated Bonds.**  
*Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:*  
ST. PAUL, Oct. 13.—In both branches of the legislature to day bills were introduced to accept the proffer made by Mr. Chamberlain for the payment of the Minnesota state railroad bonds.

**Parnell Arrested.**  
*Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:*  
NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The cable announces the arrest of Parnell, the Irish agitator, on the charge of sedition. He has been placed in jail. Dublin is wild with excitement.

**Departments Closed.**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Arthur has ordered all departments closed tomorrow, at 12 m. that the employees may have an opportunity to participate in the reception to the French visitors.

**Hayes Threatened.**  
Ex-President Hayes is quoted by the Cleveland Herald as saying that he has always had a presentiment that Garfield would live. He added: "My life was threatened many times. I have a large package of letters labeled 'Threats of Assassination,' but I frequently walked alone, for exercise, around several squares in Washington, and faced boldly on all occasions, where danger was suspected, against the advice of others. The ushers would generally detect crazy persons, and turn them away, but one morning a man came to me and demanded a deed for the land of the Pacific railway, and had to be put out."

## THE ASSASSIN GUILTEAU.

**Further Extracts From His Autobiography—The Fatal Day.**

"Having heard on Friday from the papers, and also by my inquiries of the doorkeeper at the White House, Friday evening, that the president was going to Long Branch Saturday morning, I resolved to remove him at the depot. I took my breakfast at the Riggs House about 8 o'clock. I ate well and felt well in body and mind. I went to Lafayette square, and sat there some little time after breakfast, waiting for 9 o'clock to come, and then I went to the depot and I got there about ten minutes after nine. I then went into the depot and took my private papers which I intended for the press (including a revised edition of my book, 'The Truth or Companion to the Bible') and stepped up to the news stand and asked the young man in charge if I could leave those papers with him for a few minutes, and he said, 'Certainly,' and he took them and placed them against the wall on top of some other papers. This was about 9:20, and I went into the ladies' waiting room and I looked around, saw there were quite a good many people there in the depot, and carriages outside, but I did not see the President's carriage.

I EXAMINED MY REVOLVER to see that it was all right, and took off the paper that I had wrapped around it to keep the moisture off. I waited five or six minutes longer, sat down on a seat in the ladies' room, and very soon the president drove up. He was in company with a gentleman, who, I understand, was Mr. Blaine, and I am satisfied that he was Mr. Blaine, although I did not recognize him. This gentleman looked very old, and he had a peculiar kind of headgear on, that I did not recognize as that of Mr. Blaine. I am satisfied that it was Mr. Blaine, now that my attention has been specially called to it, because it was the same gentleman that I saw with the president the night before, and I know positively that that gentleman was Mr. Blaine. The president and this gentleman drove up in a plain single-seated carriage with one horse; this gentleman, I think, was driving. It was a single carriage—a single seated top buggy. The president seemed to be very earnestly

EARNESTLY IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION with this gentleman, who evidently was Mr. Blaine, although at the time I did not recognize him as Mr. Blaine. They sat in the carriage, I should say some two minutes; they had not completed their conversation when they reached the depot, and during the interview of two minutes they finished their conversation. During this time they were engaged in very earnest and private conversation, as I have said. The president got out on the pavement side and Mr. Blaine on the other side. They entered the ladies' room; I stood there watching the president and they passed by me. Before they reached the depot I had been promenading up and down the ladies' room between the ticket office door and the news stand door, a space of some ten or twelve feet. I walked up and down there, I should say two or three times working myself up, as I knew the hour was at hand. The president and Mr. Blaine came into the ladies' room and walked right by me; they did not notice me as there were quite a number of ladies and children in the room.

**NOW THE PRESIDENT WELL.**  
"There was quite a large crowd of ticket purchasers at the gentlemen's ticket-office in the adjoining room; the depot seemed to be quite full of people. There was quite a crowd and commotion around, and the president was in the act of passing from the ladies' room to the main entrance through the door. I should say he was about four or five feet from the door nearest the ticket office, in the act of passing through the door to get through the depot to the cars. He was about three or four feet from the door. I stood five or six feet behind him, right in the middle of the room, and as he was in the act of walking away from me I pulled out the revolver and fired. He straightened up and threw his head back and seemed to be perfectly bewildered. He did not seem to know what struck him. I looked at him; he did not drop; I thereupon pulled again. He dropped his head, seemed to reel, and fell over. I do not know where the first shot hit; I aimed at the hollow of his back; I did not aim for any particular place, but I knew if I got those two bullets in his back he would certainly go. I was in a diagonal direction from the president, to the northwest, and supposed both shots struck."

## ELECTRIC EPISTLES.

**Written in Different Parts of the Country and Telegraphed to the "Tribune."**

**President Arthur Decides Not to Announce His Cabinet Nominations Just at Present.**

**But Asks the Senate to Adjourn for a few Days and Go to Yorktown.**

**A Mob in South Carolina Reverse the popular Verdict of a Jury.**

**Secretary Blaine Comments Upon the Death of Garfield—Other Important News.**

**A Good Motto.**  
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13.—Jack Williams, a negro, convicted at Drangleburg, South Carolina on Saturday, for an outrage upon a white girl aged eleven, was taken from jail about two o'clock yesterday morning, and hanged. The jury, through a misunderstanding rendered a verdict "guilty" with a recommendation for mercy. Under the statute such recommendation reduces punishment from death to a life imprisonment, and the prisoner was sentenced on Wednesday accordingly. The public, incensed against the jury, determined that the prisoner should never reach the penitentiary, as the crime was revolting in its details and the prisoner had confessed his guilt. The following was found fastened across the breast of the body of Williams and was painted in large letters on a piece of white home spun: "Our wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters shall be protected, the decision of a Drangleburg jury to the contrary, notwithstanding."

**First To Yorktown.**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Arthur has determined that he will not send to the senate nominations for the cabinet until after the Yorktown celebration. He said this afternoon that he would be gratified if the senate would not take any early step towards adjournment. He added: "Of course I will have to go to Yorktown myself and would be pleased to have all of the senators go. When asked further as to his wishes he suggested that the senators take a recess of several days to attend the centennial and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the senate many days after the return from Yorktown."

**Knew He Would Die.**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Secretary Blaine told a friend recently that he made up his mind on the 23d of last July that President Garfield would die, and he then determined to offer his resignation immediately on the inauguration of President Arthur. Blaine said he had never changed his mind after that date as to the fate of Garfield.

**Immigration to the West.**  
The chief of the Washington bureau of statistics reports the total immigration for July and August as 113,550. It is now certain that the immigration for 1881 will be greatly in excess of 600,000, and that the total figures will make the present year the greatest year of immigration in the history of the United States. How vast is the population that seek new homes on our shores may be comprehended from a consideration of the fact that the immigration of 1881 will be equal to more than a hundredth part of the entire republic. Germany still leads the list furnishing us with 18,130 immigrants in August, against 11,918 for the corresponding month of last year. England and Wales contributed 15,711 during July and August, and Ireland 10,728. It is noticed that fewer emigrants are leaving Ireland for America than in former years while other nationalities are crossing the waters in increasing numbers. The addition made by this foreign population to the national wealth cannot be estimated accurately, but the average has been computed at \$1,000 per immigrant, which would make an addition of six hundred millions to the aggregate wealth of this country during the present year. The bulk of these wealth producers make their homes in the northern, more especially the northwestern states.

## A WORTHY ORGANIZATION.

**A Society of Bismarck Ladies Banded Together for Works of Charity.**

Pursuant to an invitation read from the different pulpits on Sunday last, a number of ladies met at the Methodist church on Thursday afternoon to plan for the winter. An organization was effected and a constitution was submitted approved and adopted. The first two articles read as follows:  
ARTICLE 1. The name of this society shall be the Ladies' Christian Union.  
ART. 2. The object of the union shall be, with the Divine blessing, to plan and execute any Christian work, enterprise, or charity, which in the judgment of the union seems needed for the good of the community.

After the signing of the constitution, the following officers were elected:  
President, Mrs. C. S. Weaver; first vice president, Mrs. C. L. Smith; second vice president, Mrs. W. S. Bennett; third vice president, Mrs. John Davidson; fourth vice president, Mrs. Wm. Machin; secretary, Mrs. W. C. Stevens; assistant, Mrs. L. A. Plumb; treasurer, Mrs. Dr. Bentley.

Committees were appointed to solicit funds, and the first work attempted will be the establishing of a reading room for young men. The success of this work will depend entirely upon the liberality of our citizens, but the ladies start full of hope and enthusiasm and will not easily become discouraged. The want of such a room has been long felt, and if the ladies are willing to undertake the work, they should be rewarded with willing assistance.

**The North Pacific Tunnel.**  
(New Northwest.)  
Last Thursday, returning from Helena, we concluded to come on the railroad—line. Driving over the Silver City road, and turning up Seven Mile Creek, we followed the line of the track as nearly as possible by road to the eastern approach to the tunnel, then around by Jack Reynolds' graded road to the western approach to the tunnel, down Meadow Creek, where Cheshbrough's party were locating near the Frenchwoman's, and thence down Little Blackfoot to Jones' station. The eastern approach to the range for six or eight miles is over some rugged country, and is a bold piece of engineering. It includes at Skelly's gulch a bridge 1,300 feet long, with a central pier 225 feet high. The grade for several miles is 116 feet to the mile. But with this grade a direct line is obtained most of the way, and the scenery is superb. The tunnel will enter in a precipitous glen under the shadow of stupendous mountains, as wild and impressive a locality as could be found anywhere, and 2,750 feet further on, having passed 280 below the summit of the range, the trains emerge suddenly into a grassy glade, between rounded foothills, into the broad basin of Carbon Moor. Thence down Meadow creek to the Frenchwoman's although maximum grade it is as easy to build a road as between Deer Lodge and Butte. There is practically no mountain work west of the tunnel, and but six or eight miles east. We are not surprised the engineers are reported to have decided in favor of the Mullen route.

Gen. Kilpatrick's old war horse, Spot, now 28 years old, is quietly grazing on the General's farm at Deckertown, N. J., where J. E. Kelly, the New York artist, has recently painted his portrait. The old prebald is as high-spirited and vigorous as in the war times, when he proudly bore the General into the storm of shot and shell at the head of the Third Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, and at the head of the cavalry on Sherman's "march to the sea." Spot saw service in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina, and perhaps has been more frequently under fire than any horse now living. By the General he is regarded as one of the most precious relics of the war.

**A Bonanza.**  
One half section within twenty minutes walk of the Sheridan house, Bismarck, D. T., for sale at \$20 per acre. Fifty acres ready for crop next spring. Address the TRIBUNE. 431f.

**Notice.**  
I hereby notify steamboatmen not to purchase or take wood of Milligan & Fisher at Connelly's Landing. The wood belongs to me, and I will hold all parties responsible to me for the same.  
48-53 G. G. RUNDS.

IMPERFECT PAGE



THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Senate.  
A FULL HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The assembling in special session of the senate was witnessed by a large number of persons, who, as early as 11 o'clock, filled the galleries to their utmost capacity. The desk, formerly occupied by Senator Burnside, was tastefully draped with black and white. Several bouquets ornamented the desks of prominent senators. The senators-elect, Aldrich, Lapham and Miller, occupied seats upon the floor on the Republican side. The senate was called to order by Mr. Harris of Tennessee, who, after a prayer by Chaplain Bullock, who alluded in a feeling manner to the death of President Garfield, Senator Burnside, and Secretary Burch, said: "I have been requested by a number of senators on both sides of the chamber to call the senate to order. If there be no objections we will call the senate to order that we may proceed with its business."

The senate will please come to order and the clerk will report to the senate the message of the president concerning this session of the senate."

The president's proclamation was read, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—To the Senate of the United States: I transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation for the convening of the extraordinary session of the senate of the United States, at the capital in the city of Washington, on the 10th day of October instant at noon.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.  
Here follows the proclamation published September 23.

The president's proclamation having been read, Mr. Pendleton moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas F. Bayard, a senator from Delaware, is hereby chosen president pro tem. of the senate.

Mr. Edmunds said that, of course, he did not object to the present consideration of the resolution, but he thought that, under the existing circumstances, it was his duty to present the credentials of the senators-elect, which he thereupon did. The credentials having been read, Edmunds moved that the oath of office be administered to those gentlemen by Mr. Anthony, the senior senator.

The amendment offered by Edmunds to Pendleton's resolution gave rise to a short discussion, but it was finally rejected—yeas, 33; nays, 34—Mahone and Davis of Illinois voting with the Republicans.

Mr. Edmunds then proposed an amendment providing that Thomas F. Bayard shall be elected presiding officer for this day only, and argued in support of the amendment, contending that it would comply with both the letter and the spirit of the law and would allow the States of New York and Rhode Island to have a voice in the election of a permanent president pro tem.

Mr. Vest criticized the language used by Mr. Edmunds in intimating that the Democrats were attempting to grasp a prize made possible to them by an assassination. The foul assassin who had struck down the president had had no invocation for Democratic success, but the invocation had been for a fraction of the Republican party. If there was responsibility for the crime, directly or indirectly, it rested on his political opponents and not with the Democratic party. He charges no one, but the insinuation that the Democrats of the country had anything but tears for the dead president, sorrow for his family and execration for the miserable assassin, he declared to be absolutely false. He contended in the course of further remarks that it was the duty of the Democratic senators to elect a president pro tem, and recalled the phrase so often quoted at the last session of the senate, "The voice of the constitutional majority is the voice of God." The constitutional majority to-day happened to be on the Democratic side, and of course in the opinion of his Republican friends its voice was scarcely divine utterance.

A yeas and nays vote on Edmunds' amendment resulted in its defeat by 33 to 34. Edmunds then offered another amendment substituting the name of Senator Anthony for that of Senator Bayard as president pro tem. The vote was at once taken and the amendment defeated, yeas 32, nays 34. Mahone voted with the Republicans. Senator David Davis did not vote.

The original resolution introduced by Pendleton was then adopted by 34 to 32. Davis of Illinois did not vote. Mahone voted with the Republicans. The chair then appointed Senators Anthony and Pendleton to escort President pro tem. elect Bayard to the chair.

On taking the chair, Bayard spoke as follows:

Senators, I fully appreciate the honor put on me by this expression of your confidence, and in assuming the duties of president pro tem. of the senate in obedience to the law and in accord with the rules of this body and vote of the majority, I should have great misgivings of fulfilling acceptably the requirements of the post were it not for the assurance that so long as I shall continue to exercise its duties I shall receive your co-operation and friendly advice which I now earnestly and confidently invoke at your hands. We are all painfully mindful of the unusual circumstances under which we meet, and of the national bereavement which has caused this special session of the senate. May it not be hoped that, touched by the sense of common sorrow, and chastened by the grief that penetrates every household in our great family of States, our proceedings may be marked by a spirit of concession and harmony, and generous consideration for mutual differences of opinion and softening of partisan aspiration, and with high intent perform our duties in a manner responsive to the demands of the occasion and best interests of our common country. With such hopes and in such spirit, I now assume and shall endeavor to perform the duties of the high position to which your favor has assigned me.

Mr. Edmunds then moved that the credentials of Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, be placed on file and the oath of office administered. Mr. Pendleton.—In order that we may have an opportunity of examining the credentials of the senator from Rhode Island, and credentials of the two senators from New York, I move that the senate adjourn.

Mr. Hoar called Mr. Pendleton's attention to the fact that it was customary to inform the president that the senate was organized. Mr. Pendleton expressed a willingness to admit that being done, but Mr. Edmunds insisted on his motion taking precedence. Mr. Pendleton, thereupon, refused to withdraw his motion to adjourn, which then prevailed.

THE NEW SENATORS SWORN IN.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The senate proceedings to-day were totally devoid of interest. Quite a crowd was attracted to the chamber in anticipation of a struggle over the election of a secretary, but the Democrats were dumb on the subject and moved an adjournment at the earliest possible moment. Senators Aldrich, Miller and Lapham, who were denied a voice in the election of a president pro tem yesterday, were sworn in without objection this morning. The Democrats having attained their object by the election of Mr. Bayard, evidently thought it would be perilous to attempt to carry their dangerous programme further, although there were several Bourbons who wanted to elect a secretary before admitting the new senators. Before Messrs. Miller and Lapham were sworn in Mr. McPherson presented to the senate a petition received by him from certain Democratic members of the New York legislature alleging reasons why those gentlemen were not entitled to seats in the senate. He did not present the petition with any desire to delay action upon the administration of the

oath. Mr. Edmunds said that he would not object to the presentation of the petition, and it was laid upon the table. Hereafter it may be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. A committee consisting of Senators Pendleton and Anthony were appointed to wait upon the president and inform him that the senate was organized and ready to proceed to business, after which a recess of half an hour was taken. At the expiration of that time the senate reconvened, and the committee reported that the president had said that he would communicate with the senate in writing to-morrow. Mr. Edmunds presented a resolution that the standing committees of the last session be continued for the present session, and that the president pro tem. fill any vacancy that might exist. Mr. Harris promptly objected, and the resolution goes over until to-morrow under the rule. The senate then adjourned.

PROBLEMATIC.  
It cannot be definitely stated what will be the course pursued by the opposing parties in the senate with reference to the completion of the organization, for the reason that neither side has yet fixed upon a line of action. There is a deep conviction among Republican senators that every possible safeguard should be thrown about President Arthur. When Senator Bayard was elected president pro tem., it was impossible to do anything but file a protest, because the Democrats had the power. With the admission of the new senators the conditions have changed. The Republicans have at least as many votes as the other side, and it may be that they have a practical majority, should Judge Davis continue his policy of refraining from voting either way. There is a pretty well matured purpose to attempt to make him president pro tem., but the matter has not been made the subject of caucus action. It probably will be to-morrow, forenoon, as the Republicans meet for consultation at that time. Some of the Republicans fear the Democrats may resort to dilatory motions to prevent a vote, but the best information to be obtained indicates that this apprehension is not well founded. Mr. Bayard himself is understood to hold that they cannot afford to assume the attitude of obstructionists when such a course might be traced to similar motives. At the caucus to-day it was decided that they should appear anxious to accelerate business and

CLOSE THE SESSION THIS WEEK if possible. This, of course, is incompatible with the idea of parliamentary tactics of a dilatory nature. It is understood that one feature of the situation with reference to the presidency is that a very considerable element of the Democratic side at heart did not care to accomplish the election of Bayard, and will do nothing to hinder his deposition. It fact, at least one of the Democrats said to-day that he could not be induced nor driven nor bound by the caucus to prevent the passage of a resolution to seat Judge Davis, except simply to vote against it, and if the other side had the power to elect him they could do so. He knew that his constituents would not expect him to go further than that for his party, and he would not do it.

Mrs. Christinity Details the History of Her Wrongs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—In the hearing before the examiner to-day in the Christinity divorce suit, direct testimony of Mrs. Christinity was continued. She testified that when Mr. Christinity took her to his home, March 7, in the summer of 1876, the party consisted of himself and five sons, four grown and the other thirteen years of age. About two years of her married life was spent in Michigan. During that time she had charge of the house, and with the exception of the services of an inexperienced servant girl fifteen years old, she performed all of the household duties, including mending her clothes. The youngest son, George, was very kind to her, and they grew quite fond of each other. The others were kind enough when sober, but all were addicted to drinking, and when intoxicated would quarrel with themselves and their father. They used low language and had frequent brawls. She protested against being compelled to live that kind of a life, and wanted a house separate from her husband's sons, which he promised to provide but never did. She never said she would get a divorce, and if there were no grounds would get up some, unless at a time when she was indignant at the treatment she received. She did not believe in a divorce. When she left Peru she did not intend to apply for a divorce, although Christinity refused to provide for her. She did not think of doing so until after he applied for a divorce from her on the ground of adultery, after she returned home from Peru. She said nothing about what occurred there except to members of her own family. She kept from the public the fact that they had separated and the cause of it, and would not have told it to the public until compelled to do so by the petition for a divorce, even if he continued to refuse to support her.

THEY ARE AGIN' MONOPOLIES.

The Strong Resolutions Adopted by the National Farmers' Alliance.

At the meeting of the Farmers' alliance at Chicago the committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Farmers and others are oppressed by unequal taxation, by subsidies to monopolies, by selfish and dishonest officials, by railroad extortion and unjust discriminations, and by other privileged classes; and

Whereas, Congress only can regulate commerce among the States, and a national union of all interested is necessary for success—

Resolved, That farmers, and all in sympathy with them, unite in a local, State and national society for mutual aid and united action.

Resolved, That all property, real and personal, corporate and individual, should be equally taxed, and that the holders of mortgages and other lines of property should be taxed for their lien, and the owner for the balance of his property.

Resolved, That we favor a just income tax.

Resolved, That the salaries of all public officials, should be only a fair compensation for services rendered; that all government positions should be elective as far as practicable, and that the appointment of postmasters and other officers by the successful party in a general election of civil-service reform and faithful source of corruption.

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the practice of receiving railroad passes by judges, members of congress, legislatures and other public officials.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government to at once exercise its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the States by passing such laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and partial rates for the transportation of freight and passengers.

Resolved, That the combination and consolidation of railroad capital and influence of the United States in the maintenance of an oppressive and tyrannical transportation system, is an accomplished fact, demanding instant vigorous and unceasing action on the part of the producers of the country to remedy the same; and we earnestly urge all farmers to organize through the Farmers' alliance or other organizations for systematic and persistent political action, and to subordinate other political questions to the emancipation of the people from this terrible oppression.

Resolved, That we demand such changes in our patent law as will give patentees a remedy for the infringement of their claims from the sellers of patents only, and not from their users, who are usually innocent purchasers of rights which they are made to believe are valid.

Resolved, That all persons should be allowed to make patented articles on payment of a royalty of a percentage of the net profit of the article; the royalty to be the same on all patents.

Resolved, That the adulteration of food is as dishonest and more injurious than counterfeiting money, and should be punished as severely.

Resolved, That as delegated nominating conventions are frequently controlled by trading and bribery, and fail to justly represent the people, we recommend the plan of nominating all elective officers by direct vote with all members of the organization.

A Change of Caskets.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 6.—At a late hour last night President Garfield's remains were transferred very quietly from the casket in which they came from Elberon here to an air-tight casket made of sheet bronze. Mayor Herrick received a letter, dated September 29, stating that on the representation of

the New League club and prominent citizens of New York, the body was not placed in a proper receptacle, and a Metallic Burial Case company of New York offered a casket which was made specially for the purpose. Mrs. Garfield and Dr. J. H. Robinson were summoned by telegraph and came here yesterday to see the casket, which was sent on by a special car. Mrs. Garfield was well satisfied with the gift, and in accordance with her wishes the transfer of the remains was made. The casket is of sheet bronze, elaborately wrought with gold trimmings. A solid gold-plate label is fixed on top of the casket, which will be inscribed as Mrs. Garfield directs. The remains were in an unexpectedly good state of preservation; and, now that a proper casket has been provided, it is probable that the plans of the monument committee will be changed, and instead of putting the body in the ground, a crypt will be erected, and the casket exposed to view.

TRANSPORTATION TRACKS.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

MADISON, Oct. 7.—Railroad Commissioner Turner to-day received the annual report of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. The total income of the company for the year was \$2,139,593.79, of which \$574,385.64 was from passengers, \$1,565,208.15 from freight. Operating expenses, \$1,135,249.87, leaving \$1,004,003.92 as excess of income over operating expenses, dividends declared during the year were \$336,138.23, all of which was on preferred stock. Amount of common stock issued since the date of last report, \$8,491,833.33; preferred stock, \$8,613,333.34. Total amount of stocks now outstanding, \$23,426,666.67. The stock issued during the year was to take up the stock of the roads consolidated June 1, 1880, and to purchase stock of the consolidated roads June 1, 1880, and to purchase the stock of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway company. The total bonded indebtedness of the company is \$16,156,175, and its unfunded and floating stock is \$1,409,325.09. Total stock and debt, \$40,992,366.76, which is \$44,514.34, per mile on a total of 900.28-100 miles of road. The expenditures of the company on property accounts were as follows: Extension of the North Wisconsin railway, \$787,480.37; new lines in Nebraska, \$16,148.78; cost of the Monominee railroad, \$14,017.49; cost of the Black River railway, \$19,166.61; the Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls railway, \$1,591.28, right of way \$2,363.02; new freight and passenger stations, water stations and wood sheds, \$47,830.32; new shops, engine houses and turntable, \$32,470.50; new freight depot, yards and grounds in Minneapolis, \$106,632.72; new draw bridge at Hudson, \$53,130.01; new bridge over the Chippewa river, \$84,279.44; new side tracks, \$33,893.79; new steamer for the Missouri river transfer, \$867.99; consolidation expenses, \$13,131.49; other expenditures sufficient to make a total of \$1,353,870.93 paid out for construction. Number of locomotives purchased during the year, thirty-six, at a cost of \$321,164.50; passenger, mail and baggage cars, five, at a cost of \$18,959.26; freight and other cars, 1,309 at a cost of \$777,465.42. Total for the equipment \$1,117,587.18. Total cost of the line to date of this report, \$35,109,978.29; at date of last report, \$12,542,980.17. Cost of the St. Paul & Sioux City railway, \$18,728,684.48. At present the company owns 111 locomotives, 45 passenger cars, 77 baggage, mail and express cars, 3,223 freight cars and 59 other cars.

A Paper Railroad.

SUPERIOR CITY, Wis., Oct. 2.—I saw a notice in the PIONEER PRESS that Mr. Egge of Duluth was to furnish 500 men for the Chicago, Portage & Superior railroad (otherwise the air line) and that things were just going to boom on that road, etc., etc. Said notice is a fair sample of the notices that have bombarded the public for the last four months in the Duluth papers, the Superior paper and about twice a week in the PIONEER PRESS.

Now the facts are that said company have not as yet spent one dollar in the construction of a railroad. They have not turned one shovelful of dirt, grubbed out one stump nor even cleared out one rod of right of way on this sixty-five miles between here and Mud Lake on the North Wisconsin. They have ostensibly let six miles to Powell Bros., south of the Animocum, which gentlemen have now the enormous number of ten or twelve men building camps and aside from one or two log shanties and four months arguing, not another thing has been done toward the construction of said railroad. Now it is about time we had a holiday on this taffy. Four months of solid wind through the newspapers is enough, it seems to me, when not backed up by a yard of dirt or an acre of clearing.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha company have cleared, close chopped and grubbed five miles. They are also grading in five places on the same and have nearly 200 men at work on the fifteen miles from Superior south. Not men off the "Christmas tree," but in boots and breeches, with shovels, wheelbarrows and axes, actually building a railroad. Now if the air line company are going to build us a railroad we are glad of it, the more the merrier, but as yet it has all been built in the papers.

The Northwestern in Iowa.

The Northwestern line north of Algona is to be finished to Elmore, where it connects with the St. Paul & Sioux City branch, by the end of this month. This will give a most important connection between the coal fields of Iowa and the lumber country of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The tracklaying on the Lake City line of the Northwestern is to be finished from Gowrie to Lake City about the 20th inst. This leaves only a gap of ten miles in the line where the Des Moines river is crossed. The work there is heavy, and will not be finished before new year.

The Eagle Grove line, the same that crosses the St. Paul line at East Orange, is to be pushed with all the force that can be concentrated on it. A gentleman down from Calipso reports the preliminary surveys for this line eight miles east of that town, with their camp.

The Chicago, Portage & Lake Superior.

A Milwaukee paper reports: The Chicago, Portage & Lake Superior road is now more than ever an established fact. A cablegram from London states that \$8,000,000 of the bonds of this road have been sold there, and that \$500,000 in money is now ready to be used in paying for construction work. The Anglo-American Railway Construction company will build the road.

Garfield on a Church Edifice.

The Vermont avenue Christian Church at Washington, of which President Garfield was a member, voted to proceed immediately to build a new church, \$20,000 having been subscribed. It was resolved that the cost should not be less than \$35,000. President Garfield was elected a permanent trustee. President Garfield's views regarding the church are given in the following hitherto unpublished letter written by him since his election: "I note what you say in regard to the new church building in Washington! I am glad to hear that the work is to be undertaken, and in answer to your inquiry I beg to offer but one suggestion, and that is that our brethren do not undertake to build too large a house. Let us keep within our means, and also avoid anything like ostentation, either in size or decoration. Let it be a neat, modest church of underrize, rather than oversize."

CHEMISTRY IN CRIME.

A Trifle of Acid Reveals a Forger's Villainy. From the Chester (S. C.) Bulletin.

The recent death of our state penitentiary of W. W. Ward, the former sheriff of Williamsburg county, recalls the circumstances that led to the discovery of his crime, which are the most extraordinary in our criminal annals.

At the spring term, 1879, of the court of common pleas for Williamsburg county, J. H. Livingston brought suit against Ward to recover the sum of \$5,000, money loaned on Ward's sealed note. His Honor, Judge T. J. Mackey, presided, and by consent of counsel, heard the case without a jury.

The plaintiff proved the execution of the note and closed his case. Ward's counsel then produced the receipt of Livingston dated two years previous to the trial, for the whole amount due, principal and interest, and a witness testified he had seen the payment in \$100 bills and four \$500 bills, to Livingston himself on the day named in the receipt.

The plaintiff took the witness-stand and on examining the receipts admitted that it bore his true and genuine signature, but solemnly protested that he had not received \$1 from Ward and had never entered Ward's house in his life for any purpose. He declared that he was ruined, and that he and his wife would be made homeless by a false receipt which he could never explain, but which he never knowingly signed. On cross examination Livingston, who was an old man, admitted that his memory was very infirm and that he had on previous occasions received a payment of \$200 from another debtor of his which he afterward had denied receiving, but which he recalled to memory when shown his receipt.

The plaintiff and his counsel, at this stage of the proceedings, were in utter despair, for their cause was apparently lost. Judge Mackey, however, whose subtle brain and practiced eye nothing could escape, and who follows crime through all its windings, directed that the receipt should be handed to him. He then ordered the sheriff to proceed to the nearest drug-store and purchase a drachm of muriatic acid and a small piece of sponge. On the return of the officer with the articles named, the judge said to the plaintiff, "Mr. Livingston, did you ever write a letter to the defendant, Ward, demanding payment of your money?" The plaintiff answered, "Yes, sir; I wrote him many letters, but never received an answer from him." Judge Mackey then observed to counsel, "I perceive that on the face of this receipt there are several peculiar brown spots and the original surface or sizing of the paper has been removed except in that portion where the signature was written. The body of the receipt is in the handwriting of the defendant. In my opinion the defendant has taken a letter of the plaintiff's and removed the writing with muriatic acid, and then wrote the receipt above the signature. I will now apply this acid to the writing on the back of the complaint in this case, and it will be seen that the writing will instantly disappear, and the paper will at once exhibit brown spots identical with those on the receipt." The acid was applied to the paper, and, as the writing disappeared, the brown spots were seen upon its surface and the crime of the defendant was clearly revealed.

Ward, at this juncture, looked as horrified as Lady Macbeth when gazing upon her fair but murderous hand, she exclaimed as she vainly rubbed it, "Out, damned spot."

The judge immediately rendered his decision in favor of the plaintiff, stating that it was the duty of the solicitor to have Ward prosecuted at once for his audacious forgery. On the next morning Judge Mackey left for Georgetown, forty miles distant, to hold court. While there he received a letter from a friend warning him not to return to Williamsburg, as he had promised to do in a few days, for the purpose of hearing an argument in chambers, as Ward had sworn solemnly to shoot him down at sight. The judge's record, however, shows that he is not one to swerve from the line of duty because of an armed enemy in his path. He returned to Williamsburg after an absence of five days, and meeting Ward upon the street demanded whether he had threatened to take his life. Ward answered that he had, but that he had abandoned his purpose. At the next term of court Ward was indicted and placed on trial for forgery. When the verdict of "guilty" was rendered, Ward rose and discharged his pistol twice at Livingston, the prosecuting witness, one of the balls passing through his coat. He was instantly disarmed and sentenced to a term of seven years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Ward was a man of wealth and of good standing in his community. He died last week in the penitentiary, illustrating by his career the truth of the Scripture: "The way of the transgressor is hard."

On the Way to Wealth.

From the New Orleans Times.

"Herman," said Hoffenstein, as he glanced over a book in which he kept small accounts, "has dot shoemaker vot keeps de corner around baid vat he owes de sdore yet?"

"No, Misder Hoffenstein," replied the clerk, "but I dhink he vill. He is a goot man if he vas poor."

"Dot may be so, Herman, but you had better vatch him. Don't let him haf neding more on gredit. You must always dink a man vas a rasgal untdil he bays vat he owes; if you don't you vill loose money by dinking he vas goot. My gr-r-a-cious, Herman, I have seen blenty of poor men who vere goot. Dey would get dings at my sdore on gredit, and spend dere cash mit some von else. Vatch de shoemaker, Herman; I haf been poor myself vonce."

"De shoemaker, Mr. Hoffenstein," said the clerk, "would haf baid before dis if he don't haf been so poor."

"But he don't get no beensness heing dot vay," replied Hoffenstein. "A man vot vas poor, Harman, don't can blame no von but himself. Vy don't he get veltly like oder beoble? If a man vas sadvisied mid being poor he don't can be very anything, you know. Ven I vas bedding I vent to a veltly merchant to get some goods on gredit. He don't let me haf dem, and I doid him dat I vas honest if I vas a poor man. Vot you dink, Herman he says: 'My trent,—I vas so full of beoble in your fix dat dere legs vas sickding de vindow out.' Dot experience, Herman, learned me dot a poor man don't haf goot invluence enough in dis vorld to make de dogs bark at him, and I vent to vork. Dree years after dot I had a dry goods sdore, and vas de president of a bolytical association. My gr-r-a-cious, Herman nefer want to be apoor man. De only ding dat

a poor man can get vas religion, and he wouldn't get dot if it cost anything. Regolleck dot observance in peensness vill make you veltly, and dot if you vail in de right vay dere vas money in it. Ven I vas keeping a redail sdore in de goudtry peensness got dull und I vent to Simon Krausmann, my vife's uncle, und I says: 'Simon, I dink I vill vail; dere vas no money in de peensness any longer.' 'Reuben,' he says, 'de boys vas paying as high as dwenty cents dis year, und I dink you petter vail.' I dook his advice, Herman, und next year, ven dey vas only payin den cents, I vailed and made over four dousand dollars. Shud dink of it. Now, dere vas Solomon Oppenheimer, who put a leedle sdore up a vay out in Arkansas, und de goudtry for fifteen miles around vas so poor dot all de fleas vent avay. Vell, he put his sdore dere, und for seex years he vailed in peensness, und now Solomon owns a gouble of brick sdores in Houston, Texas. He made all uf dat by his berseverance. Dink uf it, Herman, und vile you dink uf it don't let de shoemaker ve vas dalking about get avay mitout paying vat he owes."

How the Rich Spend their Money in England.

From the New York Sun.

If rich people should see fit to bring down their domestic expenditure to that usual among families of similar means here, they would very soon be able not merely to recoup themselves for the loss of several bad harvests but to save vast sums of money. In our large Eastern cities family men with anything under \$25,000 a year spend more freely than Englishmen with the same income; but as regards those with incomes over that amount it is quite another matter. When Macanlay, before proceeding to India, consulted Sidney Smith's experienced brother, the famous "Bobus," as to expense to Calcutta, he was told that he could not be comfortable under £3,000 a year, and he could not possibly get through £5,000. This is in a measure true of the United States. It might be safely asserted that in the whole of this country there are not five persons, if as many, who spend on their establishments \$100,000. A careful estimate, made a year or two ago by persons eminently qualified to make it, brought such expenditure up to \$95,000. It included a town house, a yacht, a villa at Newport and a country seat.

What runs away with incomes of from \$50,000 to \$250,000 in England is the keeping up of country seats, hounds, hospitality and game preserves. At Drumlanrig castle, for instance, and of its owner's ten residences, there are eighty miles of glass drive kept in order; at Gridge, more than forty. Add to this acres of garden and glass and the expense of park keepers and game keepers, and it is easy to see where the money goes. If there is a hunting establishment on a liberal scale, at least \$20,000 a year must be added.

Again, while the hospitality of an average well-to-do American favorably compares with that of an Englishman with similar means, that of the broad-acre Englishman is immensely greater than that of the American millionaire.

The latter gives some dinner parties, and perhaps an annual ball, and keeps a dozen servants; the Englishman, on the other hand, besides constantly entertaining in town; often sits down to dinner for weeks at a time with twenty guests, staying with their servants, in his country house, and feeds from fifty to sixty every day in his servants' hall, with as much beef and beer as they please to consume. More than this, he at times entertains whole schools and parishes, besides giving away hundreds of pounds in the shape of beef and blankets at Christmas. He subscribes, too, to every public charity in the county, sometimes in two or three counties.

Merely to take a single example, there is Lord Derby, with ten men servants in his house, and about forty more domestics feeding daily at his board. Supposing tomorrow he and his wife should agree to struggle along on \$400,000 a year, he could save at least \$80,000 a year; while were the dukes of Westminister, Devonshire, and Bedford to do likewise, their savings would be still greater. Supposing Lord Derby to save at this rate for thirty years, what an archi-millionaire he would become.

Twenty years ago there died a queer old bachelor, Lord Digby, who owned Raleigh's ill-fated home of Shelbourne castle. He was a most liberal landlord, but did not care to spend more than some \$35,000 a year, and let his money out rolling on investing it all in 3 per cents. His income was not a fourth of Lord Derby's, but he left in the funds \$4,500,000. As a rule a peer leaves comparatively little behind him; \$100,000 would be regarded as an unusually large sum for a man with \$400,000 a year to have, and there is but one case on record—that of Lord Dysart, an eccentric recluse—of a peer leaving over \$7,500,000 personally.

On very large properties the surplus income is chiefly expended in very costly improvements. Thus the Duke of Devonshire has built Eastbourne and much of Buxton. The duke of Buccleuch has expended thousands at Granton, and both have put vast sums into enterprises connected with Barrow-in-Furness. About \$10,000,000 of Lord Bute's has gone into docks at Cardiff. The late Lord Westminister built and rebuilt probably not less than 1,000 houses in London, and Northumberland and Sutherlandshire reflect on all sides the generous expenditure of the dukes of their name; while beautiful churches, commodious schools and handsome homesteads, soon ingorm the traveler in Wiltshire and Bedfordshire that he is on the broad domain of the earl of Pembroke or the duke of Bedford. Had the vast sums thus spent been mainly put into stocks, or bonds and mortgages, the present holder of the lands might have been richer men, but the country would have been in many respects the loser, and it would be a widely different looking region from what it is to-day.

When Prof. Tyndall was in this country the proceeds of his lectures were liberally set apart to found a scholarship for American students in German universities who shall devote themselves to physics, and the committee having this matter in charge are Prof. Yeomans, editor of the Popular Science Monthly, President Barnard, of the Columbia college, and Prof. Lovings, of Harvard university, who have decided that Lucien I. Blake, son of Rev. Dr. Blake, pastor of the Winslow church, of Taunton, should be the first to receive the scholarship. Mr. Blake has been in Europe for some time past, and is now studying at the Royal university, of Berlin. So says the Providence Journal.







# The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

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In the Minnesota campaign Greenleaf Clark declines to be a candidate for associate justice against Judge Vanderburgh.

The democratic convention of Minnesota came squarely to the front and declared in favor of paying the honorable debts of the state. The republican convention did not dare take a position in the matter.

SENATOR EDMUNDS says the Democrats have chosen an unwise and unpatriotic course. That they now offer a reward to any insane partisan who thinks the country injured by Republican rule, to end it by removing the Republican President.

The Democrats, who now control the United States Senate, have decided to elect the president pro tem. This is probably just what the Republicans would do under like circumstances, and therefore none have any reason to complain. Mr. Bayard will be elected.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR will not consider applications for office. The heads of the several departments will dispose of all applications for minor offices. Applications for important offices must be presented by representative men. The President will have his regular hours for receiving heads of departments and others, and intends to manage the office on business principles.

DAVID DAVIS was elected President of the senate. This result ought to give unbounded satisfaction for none can question the ability or integrity of Mr. Davis while he is as impartial as it is possible for a man to be. The interests of the country are safe in such hands. Mr. Davis was nominated by Mr. Logan and was elected by republican votes.

MAJOR McLAUGHLIN is doing excellent service at Standing Rock. He finds the late hostiles well disposed, and does not realize the slightest difficulty in handling them. About 200 Indians from his agency have been sent out with a proper escort hunting, with a view of supplementing the allowances of beef made by the government, with levies from the large herds of buffalo now within reach.

The Republicans appear to have been victorious in Ohio yesterday. Gov. Foster estimates that he is re-elected by 20,000 majority, while his majority over Ewing in 1879 was only 17,129. Of the members of the State Senate the Republicans claim twenty and concede to the Democrats thirteen. Bookwalter is defeated, and Samuel J. Tilden, who was a silent but powerful worker in the campaign, is deemed to disappointment, as he contemplates his failure to score a good point for the next Democratic nomination for President.

H. A. Towne has resigned his position as superintendent of the Minnesota division of the North Pacific, and Mr. B. McHugh has been appointed his successor. Mr. Haupt, in speaking of the resignation of Mr. Towne, says: "The retirement of Mr. Towne from an office that he has held so long and filled so ably will be a source of regret to all who have been connected with him. Official and personal relations that have given rise to warm feelings of respect and attachment can not be severed without pain, and the good wishes of all will no doubt follow Mr. Towne in any position that he may hereafter occupy." Mr. Towne has been in the service of the North Pacific for several years, and every position he has occupied he has filled with fidelity and ability worthy of the highest praise; and all residing on the line of the North Pacific have for him the deepest feeling of regard.

It is reported that the cause of the steamer Penninah, now being entangled in the legal labyrinth of the law, is due to an over officious act of a very smart young man named Richards, who is acting Indian agent for Major Porter, during that gentleman's absence from the Poplar river agency. Some one had told Richards that in case the officers could be caught

violating the law, that the government would sell the boat and give half of the money received to the informant. To have half the price of a valuable steamboat proved too great a temptation to the young man, as he thought of the single figure that would represent his salary for a month. Accordingly he got one or two confederates, and together they "put up a job" on the Penninah, and managed to buy a pint of liquor. This accomplished, he pounced down with the law, and is even now holding his wallet open to receive half the proceeds of the expected sale. Poor fool!

The Bismarck mills are now running much of the time, and are making an excellent grade of flour. The flour is manufactured by the latest improved machinery from No. 1 wheat, and is a first class article. Mr. Bennett has had much to contend with since locating at Bismarck, but he deserves credit for his persistence, as well as for the faith which led him to invest nearly \$50,000 in a mill at Bismarck before a bushel of wheat had been raised in the country. His faith, however, will in due time be rewarded, and Bennett's Bismarck Best will become as famous as Pillsbury's Best. Speaking of Pillsbury's Best reminds us of a Bismarck urchin who was asked the other day as to who is the governor of Minnesota. "Frazee," was the prompt reply. "Oh, no, my child," the mother said; "Mr. Pillsbury is governor of Minnesota." "I knew it had something to do with flour," said the child. Even the children will soon become familiar with Bismarck flour.

### What Curtiss Says.

Curtiss, the special correspondent of the Inter-Ocean, writes from Glendive, a description of the country between Bismarck and the Yellowstone as follows: "On your left as you arrive at Sentinel Butte, about a hundred miles east of here, you will see a crazy sort of a structure, half tent and half shanty, both the worse for wind and weather, at the apex of which hangs a sign, printed in rude characters with red paint:

REV. C. A. DUFFY,  
SAMPLE ROOM.

The startling legend suggested the possibility of something more, and entering the domain of the individual named I found two broken chairs, a rheumatic bunk, a rude bar with a row of bottles placed upon a shelf behind, and a few glasses piled up upon a towel, in a pyramid fashion. A clean-shaven, red-nosed individual, with that peculiar tint of flesh that suggests half corned beef, arose from his chair and sauntered behind the bar. "Are you the Rev. Duffy?" I asked. "The same."

"Are you a clergyman?" "I am a reformed preacher," he replied. I afterward learned that Mr. Duffy's statement was not far from true. While his antecedents are somewhat obscured by events of which he does not care to relate, Mr. Duffy is understood to be a DEPOSED PRIEST of the Catholic church. He has been there ever since the track reached Sentinel Buttes, and has the reputation of being the worst man and selling the most vicious whisky along the entire line.

A lonely grave lies across the track from Mr. Duffy's sample room, constantly before his eyes, that contains the body of one of his victims, but his ample countenance bears no traces of remorse. Sentinel Butte, a conspicuous hill that rises out of the prairie, stands in the midst of the "Bad Lands," an area of country that until now has been the terror of travelers. Gen. Sully, of the army, was one of the first men to travel them, and his somewhat terse description of the country was that it "looked like the bottom of hell with the fires put out."

Any one who has seen both places will undoubtedly testify to the accuracy of the description.

Geologists say that the bad lands were once beds of coal which burned for ages, and left leagues of cinders.

THE GREAT COAL BEDS which lie between the two Missouri rivers indicate that there was plenty more to burn, but for some unknown reason the combustion ceased and left a bountiful supply of fuel for the million of people who are some time to occupy these beautiful and fertile prairies. How the combustion commenced, or how long it continued no one knows, although plenty of wise theories on the subject may be read in the geologists' reports. They say—the scientists—that it must have been spontaneous combustion, the action of chemical; or perhaps electrical conditions, and that when the strata of coal deposits was burned out the clay soil, baked by the heat, was broken down, and in course of time vast floods of water poured over this country cutting it up into the gorges and pinnacles of earth which now meet the astonished eye of the tourist.

The scenery is very picturesque. Here is the most remarkable collection of

eroded rocks in the world, and the sight is novel and interesting. There is scarcely a form in architecture or statuary that will not find a semblance here. The rock is of a carboniferous appearance, friable, and has been wrought by the elements into thousands of forms—some resembling infants, others giants, and others, still churches and castles, as large and as grandly pinnacled as the Milan cathedral.

### THE FOSSILS AND PETRIFICATIONS.

In the ravines are found some very remarkable petrifications, which indicate that before the great subterranean fire these prairies were covered with an immense growth of timber. Petrified logs and stumps are found in a most wonderful state of preservation, the bark being plainly indicated, and the rings indicating the periods of growth. Fossils are very plenty, and some very curious ones have been found. A specimen has been shown that is claimed to be the amputated foot of a child; and the features, if one may speak of the features of a foot, are as natural as if they had been molded in bronze. A human ear is also shown to the credulous, and after some trouble I found a man who was willing to state that he had seen

### A FOSSILIZED WHEELBARROW.

I will not give his name, out of regard for his large and interesting family. The clay here is very fine, both for bricks and pottery. The gullies are full of burned clay, and some of them look like deserted brick-yards. Samples of the clay have been sent to Trenton, N. J., and the experts in pottery there declare it to be of most excellent character.

Thus nature, in her thoughtfulness, has provided the future denizens of this region with both fuel and building material under its soil in place of the timber with which other lands are blessed.

I do not think this will ever be a great agricultural country, although the land is good; but it is a perfect paradise for the stock-grower. Grain grows in the valleys with great fertility, as it does all along the line; oats grow well, yielding from 50 to 80 bushels per acre; barley yields from 40 to 50 bushels, corn from 75 to 90 bushels, and potatoes are cultivated with great success. Oats are very profitable, and are raised in large quantities, especially in the vicinity of the Missouri River, the demand for them at the military posts in the Northwest being very great. The barley raised on the line of the railroad is of superior quality, and always commands a higher price than that grown further south. Corn produces plentifully, and is only on very rare occasions injured by frost. Many farmers make corn their first year's crop, planting it on the sod.

BUT STOCK RAISING IS THE BUSINESS to be undertaken if one wants great profits. The country is especially adapted to sheep also, and the great, broad plateaus seem to have been especially created for them, for the hoof-foot and other ills that sheep are heir to never come.

The stock is never housed, and during the past exceptional winter, when the herds further south were starved out, the losses in Dakota and Montana were very slight. The bunch grass is said to be equal if not superior to the blue grass of Kentucky, and the beef and mutton raised upon it are of a very superior quality. The Montana wool brings higher prices than that from the territories south and east of it, and owing to the dry atmosphere, perfect drainage, and clear, gravelly streams, there is seldom any disease among sheep, so that profits in sheep raising reach the maximum here. Many wealthy gentlemen from eastern cities are going into stock raising as

A HEALTHY AND PROFITABLE PASTIME, and they say that in this country it has extraordinary fascinations to one who has lived in crowded cities. One New York gentleman took a ranch up Tongue river last fall, and spent the winter there, so he could know what it was. He was so pleased with the climate that he went back east last spring, wound up his affairs, and brought two friends with him.

The climate is delightful, the water is generally pure, the malaria is never known, and what is better than all, that obstacle to the settlement of a new country, railroad monopoly cannot interfere with the pecuniary success of the stock grazer, as the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers insure cheap transportation over "God's Highways" to St. Louis in case the North Pacific becomes exorbitant in its tariffs.

Shipments can be made at reasonable rates through the lakes for European markets; and there soon will be three railroads entering the territory from the south. The lands of the North Pacific railway from the Missouri river westward are held at the uniform price of \$2.50 per acre, and it is safe to say that in a very few years all the land on the line will be worth seven times that figure, as a heavy tide of emigration has turned this way. There is a regular procession from the east to Dakota and Montana, and there is no time like the present for investment. At the present there is very

little settlement throughout all the splendid agricultural and grazing region between this and Bismarck—300 miles—but a few months will see many ranches taken up along the line.

### ONE OF THE SETTLERS.

The other night I was sitting with a party of friends on the bank of the Yellowstone River, waiting for a skiff to take us across, it was about 10 o'clock at night but a man in the garb of a herdsman was lifting sacks of corn and packages of other supplies into a wagon. He approached us, and asked in a pleasant voice: "How is the President to-day?"

The answer was given, and after a few moments conversation I asked him what papers he read, for I saw by his words that he was a Stalwart.

"I take the Bismarck TRIBUNE and semi-Weekly Inter-Ocean," he said.

"The gentleman sitting yonder is Colonel Lounsberry, the editor of the Bismarck TRIBUNE," I remarked.

"And the gentleman you are talking is the correspondent of the Inter-Ocean," retorted Colonel Lounsberry.

"Honest?"

"Yes," we replied.

"No joking!"

"Not a bit."

"Well, gentlemen, I want to give both of you a genial shake of the hand," he responded. "My name is John L. Burns, and I have a ranche 70 miles above here on the Yellowstone."

### WHO HE WAS.

Further inquiry developed the fact that this far-off reader of the daily TRIBUNE was the first settler in the Yellowstone valley. He came into the country with a drove of cattle and located a ranche at the mouth of Sunday creek soon after the Custer massacre, and sends seventy-five miles for his mail.

Mr. Burns thinks the Yellowstone valley is the modern paradise, and told us that nothing would tempt him to return to "the states." When he came here he had no neighbor for nearly ninety miles, but the country now is getting settled, and he feared he would have to move on to "get shot off the crowd."

He is a type of a curious class of men who cannot breathe in an atmosphere that other men breathe, and despises a place "where the houses tetch each other." I have met such men before—in the world, but not of it—who flee from advancing civilization as from a plague, and plunge into the wilderness to escape the haunts of men. I wanted to learn something of Mr. Burns's history, but the boat came, and although he talked at us until his voice was lost in the distance, his words were a glowing eulogy upon the beauty of the country and the fairness of his herds, but not an allusion to himself."

### DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medical in every sense. They are strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Pimples and Blisters, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetters, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings.

MRS. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.  
Sold by all druggists and everywhere at \$1 per bottle.  
HENRY & CO., Sole Prop's.  
Cleveland, O.  
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Agents,  
719-19 St. Paul, Minn.

## AMERICAN EXTRA DOUBLE NUMBER. AGRICULTURIST

88 Large Quarto Pages, 264 columns, including A GRAND PREMIUM LIST Mailed post-paid, for

10 CENTS! ONE THIRD USUAL PRICE.  
ORANGE JUDD CO. 751 Broadway, NEW YORK.

## FLOUR, FEED and PRODUCE.

I wish to inform the people of Burleigh County that I have just opened in the building next to the TRIBUNE a Flour, Feed and Produce Store, and hope to see my friends at my new stand. I shall keep only the best articles at the lowest market price. Remember the place

No. 37 Main Street, two doors west of Postoffice.

FRANK DONNELLY.

## LAND NOTICES.

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., October 6, 1881.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at 11 o'clock a. m., Monday, November 7, 1881, viz: Charles R. Williams, h. e. No. 243, made January 14, 1881, for the northeast quarter, section 34, township 132, north range 78 west, and named the following as his witnesses, viz: John L. Steen, Charles Wilcox, Clarke, D. T., and Ed Sloan and Michael McLearn, Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

### Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., September 8, 1881.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereat on October 8, 1881, viz: LAKE M. HARRIMAN, Homestead entry No. 275, made April 6, 1881, for the southwest quarter of section 30, township 139, range 79 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: George Gibbs, Hamlet Livens, Fred Roberts and George Glass, all of Burleigh county, D. T. Postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

### Notice of Contest.

U. S. Land Office, Bismarck, Dak., August 10, 1881.  
Complaint having been entered at this office by Agnes H. Cronkrite against Wm. B. Martin for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 106, dated September 1, 1880, upon the n. e. quarter section 26, township 138 n., range 92E in Kidder county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of October, 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning such alleged abandonment. JOHN A. REA, Register.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

### Notice to Take Possession.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF BURLEIGH—ss. In district court, Third Judicial district.  
L. C. Black, plaintiff, vs. Isaac Thompson, defendant. To Isaac Thompson, above named defendant: You will please take notice that the deposition of L. C. Black, witness for the plaintiff in the above entitled action, will be taken by Samuel S. Carpenter, a notary public duly authorized by the laws of Ohio to administer oaths therein, at his office in the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, on the 26th day of October, 1881, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and to adjourn from day to day if necessary, said deposition to be used upon the trial of said action in said court. Dated, Bismarck, D. T., the 26th day of September, 1881.

FLANNERY & WETHERLY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### Administrator's Notice.

Territory of Dakota, County of Burleigh, ss. In Probate Court in the matter of the estate of Jacob Willwerth, deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above estate must exhibit them to the undersigned administrator, with the necessary vouchers, at his place of Bismarck, D. T., within four months of the date of the first publication of this notice, or else said claims will be forever barred. JOHN VEGEN, Administrator.

J. E. OGBARN, Atty for said estate.

### Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF BURLEIGH. In probate court, Burleigh county. In the matter of the estate of Mary Adams, deceased.  
The petition of Maria Durnall having been filed in this court on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1881, representing, among other things, that Mary Adams, who last dwelt in the county of Choteau, in the territory of Montana, died intestate on the 22d day of March, 1879, possessed of certain real estate in the county of Burleigh, D. T., to be administered upon, of the value of three hundred dollars, and praying that George P. Flannery, Esq., be appointed administrator of said estate.  
It is ordered that said petition be heard by the judge of this court on Monday, the 17th day of October, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at the probate office in said county.  
And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Bismarck Weekly TRIBUNE, a newspaper printed and published at Bismarck, in said county, for three (3) successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.  
By the Court: E. N. COREY, Judge of Probate.  
[Seal.]  
Dated Sept. 25, 1881.

### Building Proposals.

BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 19.  
Proposals for building Fort Peck Indian Agency, Poplar River, Montana Territory. Sealed proposals will be received at Fort Peck Indian Agency, until 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, October 15th, 1881, for the construction and completion of boarding and industrial school buildings.  
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., and at the office of C. S. Weaver & Co., Bismarck, Burleigh County, D. T., buildings to be completed on or before December 20th, 1881. There must accompany each bid sufficient guarantee of some responsible party of ability and means on the part of the bidder to complete buildings as specified. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. The successful bidder will be advised by telegraph. Address Proposals to the undersigned.  
N. S. PORTER, U. S. Indian Agent.  
Poplar River, M. T. 17 19

Send for our LOW PRICED List (mailed free on application) and see the number of  
**ROSES**  
And other RARE PLANTS we mail for \$1.  
Our Greenhouses (covering 2 acres in Glass) are the largest in America.  
**Peter Henderson & Co.,**  
35 Cortlandt St., New York.



## MANDAN.

### Local Items.

Louis D. Cary, of Montana, who is prospecting in Dakota, went up the line yesterday.

Mr. H. Klies, of Jamestown, stopped in town yesterday on his return from Bly's mine.

The dissolution of the firm of B. L. Winsen & Co. was stated in yesterday's issue. Mr. Winsen will continue the drug and fancy good business as heretofore.

A large shipment of lumber was received yesterday by the Hager Bros., so that builders who were waiting for it can be supplied with any kind and to any amount desired.

The new office being built for Dr. King between the dry good store and the old reliable hardware store of R. B. Bristol & Co. will be very conveniently and pleasantly located.

Among those who purchased lots lately in the addition to Mandan was Mr. Ertel, editor of the Pioneer. It is hoped that he will be among those who will erect houses next season.

The bank of Mandan will remain in existence for the accommodation of the old depositors until the First National bank commences business, at which time the bank of Mandan will close and give its support to the First National.

Mr. Shotton, who has for some time been in the employ of the N. P. R. R. Co., here in the engineers department is about to leave town to take a position in the same department at Brainard, Minn. His many friends will be sorry to have him leave.

The last four days of cold weather have been a grave suggestion to builders that they should hurry up and get their buildings enclosed. It will do no harm to make them prompt, and get ready for a number of houses that are to be built during Indian summer.

Wm. Campbell has been appointed night policeman in place of Mr. Wright, who has been quite sick for some time, and unable to attend to his duties. The council accepted his resignation at their meeting Wednesday, and appointed Campbell to take his place.

Mr. P. O. Chilstrom, formerly of the firm of B. L. Winsen & Co., and president of the bank of Mandan, will for a short time assist in settling up of accounts of the old firm. What his future business will be is not known, but all will be pleased to hear that he will remain in Mandan, and eventually engage in business here.

### Origin of "Uncle Sam."

At the time of the war with England in 1812 an army contractor bought at Troy, N. Y., a large number of barrels and put the meat which he bought in them. The first two letters were the contractor's own initials, the last stood for "United States." The workmen engaged in handling the provisions did not understand the letters, however, U. S. as an abbreviation for United States being new at that time. One of the army provision inspectors was named Samuel W. Johnson, called "Uncle Sam." The workmen asked the man who marked the casks what the letters stood for. Being given to jokes, he told them that "U. S." meant "Uncle Sam," the meat inspector. The joke found favor at once, and spread throughout the country. The name as subject of the United States government has been popular ever since.

### Something that Beats All.

(Charlotte, N. C. Observer.)

Here's something that beats them all. Mr. William Washam has a rooster, a genuine Leghorn rooster, that lays eggs. For six months Mr. Washam has been finding large tough-shelled eggs lying around his yard. He never thought of accusing his Leghorn rooster of it, but the other day he caught and confined him so as to have him lay eggs in a box. When he came to the box, he found one of those tough-shelled eggs.

### The Banjo.

Brudner Gardner: "De banjo—yum! If you want my dog—my horse—my house an' let, play me de banjo an' keep time wid yer fiddle. I spec de music of angelic harps am sweet an' soft, an' dreamy, but if they want to keep us cull'd folks satisfied up dar, a little me' banjo an' a little less harp am de fust prescription."

### Hoop-pee.

The Chinese government is going to build railroads, and soon will be heard in the land the voice of the Celestial brakeman, "Hoop-pee! Yang-tze-kian june, on! Tlaine stoppee ten minutes zatee and dinklee!"

### Macaroni.

An Irish servant a year over, was given macaroni by her mistress to prepare for supper. Noticing her surprise, the lady said: "Didn't you cook macaroni at your last place?" "Cook it? We used them things to light the gas with."

## ACCIDENTS.

They Were Numerous in Bismarck Yesterday and Are of a Serious Nature.

Chas. Armstrong, of the Steamer Peninah. Has Both Legs Crushed by the Cars.

W. A. Chandler and e e Peoples Thrown From a Wagon and Seriously Injured.

### A SAD CHAPTER.

Yesterday was a day of accidents for Bismarck people. All were of a serious nature and occurred in the afternoon at nearly the same hour. Fortunately none of them proved fatal although it seems a miracle that such was not the case, when all of the circumstances are taken into consideration.

THE FIRST and most serious of the number occurred to Mr. Chas. Armstrong, the carpenter of the steamer Peninah, about two o'clock in the afternoon. During the forenoon he had visited the office of Col. O'Connor to arrange some business matters and had returned to the boat promising to again call at the office at 3 p. m. In pursuance of this engagement he started to walk along the railroad track from the landing to town. When at the culvert just below the quartermaster's office he was met by switch engine No. 51 pushing a train of freight cars toward the landing. For some unaccountable reason Mr. Armstrong failed to see the advancing cars and was knocked down and both legs thrown under the wheels. Eight or ten cars passed over them before the train could be stopped on the heavy down grade, and as a result they were both crushed off a few inches below the knees. The engineer saw the man on the track but supposed he would step aside as it is not an unusual occurrence for people to walk toward an approaching train and step aside when the cars are so near that it would be impossible to stop them in case it became known that the person was unaware of the approaching danger. The injured man was placed on the cars, and Superintendent Davidson instantly summoned Dr. Porter who afterward, at the Merchants hotel where the man was taken, finished the amputation and dressed the wounds. The passage of many cars had the effect of closing and hammering together the arteries so that but little blood was lost, or otherwise the man must have bled to death or become exhausted. Mr. Davidson ordered everything possible done for his comfort, and late last night he was not only conscious but cheerful, complaining only of a soreness about his neck and shoulders. Mr. Armstrong is a Norwegian by birth and is a resident of Sioux City. He has no family, his wife having died some years ago, but owns a little real estate for which he was only yesterday offered \$500. He is a man forty-five or fifty years of age and Dr. Porter is doubtful whether he has vitality enough to survive the reaction that must come, and the possible failure of the wounds to properly heal.

THE SECOND ACCIDENT occurred at about the same hour as the above and resulted in painful injuries to W. A. Chandler, of the Bank of Bismarck and to Mr. Geo. Peoples. The latter had loaded a dray with goods for one of the boats and Mr. Chandler asked to ride to the landing where he had some collections to make for the bank. As they approached the railroad crossing Mr. Peoples' horse became frightened at the cars and overturned the vehicle, throwing both gentlemen to the ground. The horse did not run away and just how it occurred no one knows. One of the drivers for Joe Deitrick in going to the landing shortly afterwards found both Mr. Chandler and Mr. Peoples lying by the road side in an insensible condition. They were brought to town and Dr. Porter summoned, but so severe were their injuries that they did not recover consciousness for an hour. An examination proved that the left shoulder blade of Mr. Chandler had been broken in the fall, and a rib fractured. A cask of wine had struck Mr. Peoples on the head, producing concussion of the brain and two or three flesh wounds on the face and head. Both were doing as well as possible last evening, and were surrounded by sympathizing friends anxious for a speedy and complete recovery.

THE THIRD ACCIDENT was the least serious of all, and occurred to Capt. Jacobs, pilot of the Peninah. He was standing in the store of McLean & Macider during the afternoon and in stepping backward, fell down the elevator a distance of fifteen feet into the cellar. He was but slightly injured.

ANOTHER ONE. John Zebra, a farmer living five miles in the country, started to drive to Bismarck day before yesterday, when his team ran away and threw him from his wagon. His right arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder. Dr. Porter reduced the fracture.

## 87th Popular Monthly Drawing of the COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

Monday, October 31, 1881

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st entered the following decision:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

OCTOBER DRAWING.

1 Prize.....\$50,000 100 Prizes \$100 ea \$10,000  
1 Prize.....10,000 200 Prizes 50 ea 10,000  
1 Prize.....5,000 600 Prizes 20 ea 12,000  
10 Prizes \$1,000 ea 10,000 1,000 Prizes 10 ea 10,000  
20 Prizes 500 ea 10,000  
9 Prizes \$200 ea, Approximation Prizes, \$2,700  
9 Prizes 200 ea, " " 1,800  
8 Prizes 100 ea, " " 800

1,900 Prizes, " " \$112,400

Whole Tickets \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.

20 Tickets, \$50. 50 Tickets, \$100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York.

## GET THE BEST!



### LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled

FOR

OPERATION,

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WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in

no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town

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For sale by O. H. Beal, Bismarck, D. T.

## INSURANCE FIRE AND MARINE

In the Following Companies:

Springfield - \$1,361,948 00  
Western, Toronto - 1,150,542 00  
Firemen's Fund - 811,673 00  
Star of New York - 608,803 00  
3 - Paul Fire and Marine 558,483 00  
American Central - 550,296 00

\$5,042,045 00

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent.



## SIC VITA.

"Such is Life."

Hark!  
Nigh!  
Dark!  
Sigh!  
Wife!  
Strife!  
Life!  
Cry!  
A soul  
Is born,  
Time's roll  
Will score,  
Will thrive,  
Will live—  
Death gow.

Helpless one!  
Mother's breast  
Lie upon,  
There's thy nest  
Nothing fear,  
Naught so dear;  
Angels near  
Guard thy rest.

Oh! lovely child!  
Exotic rare!  
From heaven beguiled  
To make earth fair!  
So pure within!  
So touched with sin!  
Thee heaven must win!  
Thee heaven must wear.

See the noble youth—  
Prey to impulse wild,  
Loyal to the truth,  
Often false—a child  
Waiting steady hand,  
Wanting self-command,  
Drifts toward sea or land—  
Heaven sends breezes mild.

The steadfast steps of time  
Have brought the manly soul  
Where, filled with thoughts sublime,  
He views the nearing goal;  
He pants to draw the sword,  
To fight for truth and God.  
"Thy servant help, O Lord,  
Thy banner to enroll."

And lo! he boldly springeth  
Where the battle fiercely rages,  
And loud his war-cry ringeth  
As he the foe engages.  
"God's truth"—right well he bore him—  
But error stood before him,  
Though the banner of heaven waved o'er  
him,  
And still the contest wages.

And now the meridian blaze is won!  
With orb-like splendor heights forth  
God's noblest work beneath the sun!  
Hail matchless habitation of earth!  
Imperial mind! with angels kin!  
Seraphic spirit! pure from sin!  
This fleshly garb but hems thee in!  
Death is thy life! the grave thy birth!

See! the shadows eastward fly!  
Day is dying in the west;  
Down the slopes the pathways lie—  
What the thoughts that fill his breast?  
"Man is false, and evil strong;  
Truth is slow, but swift the wrong;  
Life is short, God's time is long—  
Courage, soul, and do thy best."

False hues deceive no more,  
But Hope is ever young,  
"Set lights along the shore,  
Let heaven's strains be sung."  
Bright visions fill his mind,  
Love glows for all mankind:  
"Earth's duties closer bind,  
In heaven thy crown is hung."

Mellow harvest's come;  
Ripened now's the grain;  
Bear it to its home;  
Creaks the loaded wain—  
Noble sheaf is he!  
Splendid sight to see!  
Life's maturity!  
Join the heavenly train.

Tremble his limbs,  
Like pine's needles now;  
Times past bedim  
His vision now;  
His race is run,  
His work is done.  
Beyond the sun  
His years shall flow.

Marble face—  
Sweet repose—  
Not a trace  
Of earthly woes.  
Lay the old  
Neath the sod  
Up to God  
The spirit goes.

Sun shine!  
Buds blow!  
Creep vine!  
Ore grow!  
Sigh breeze!  
Weep trees!  
Birds! Bees!  
Chant low!

Bell  
Toll!  
Knell  
Roll!  
Born,  
Worn,  
Gone  
Soul.

## JACKSON'S WOUNDS.

One or Two of the Difficulties in Which Old Hickory Was Engaged.

From the Washington Republican.

In his eventful life Andrew Jackson received wounds in personal encounters similar to those received by President Garfield. His arm was shattered in an affray with Col. Thomas M. Benton, in 1813, and he was shot through the body in a duel with Charles Dickinson in 1806. The affray with Col. Benton originated in an act of good nature on the part of Gen. Jackson. Gen. William Carroll, then a young man, had been challenged by Jesse, a brother of Thomas H. Benton. Despairing of finding a suitable second in Nashville, Carroll rode out to the hermitage and solicited Gen. Jackson's services. Jackson had been a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee and a member of congress. At first he demurred. Carroll assured him that it was no ordinary quarrel. He asserted that there was a conspiracy to run him out of the country. Jackson made inquiries and found that, to preserve his honor, Carroll was forced to accept the challenge. He officiated as Carroll's second. Jesse Benton was wounded as ingloriously as Mr. Easthupp in "Midshipman Easy."

At the time of the duel Col. Thomas H. Benton was in Washington trying to save Jackson from bankruptcy. They were great friends. The colonel, however, was enraged to hear that Jackson had befriended his brother's antagonist. He wrote him, denouncing his conduct in the most offensive terms. The general replied that before addressing him the colonel ought to have written him for an explanation, and not to have listened to the tales of interested parties.

Benton wrote, still more eagerly, accusing

Jackson of conducting the duel in a "savage, unequal, unfair, and base manner." On his way back to Nashville he publicly and repeatedly denounced the general, using the bitterest language. Jackson heard of it and was much incensed. Benton's mother had been good to him when he was a boy in North Carolina. His gratitude had already prevented a rencontre between the two hot-heads. This time, however, he took fire. He swore by the eternal that he would horse-whip Tom Benton the first time he met him. All Nashville witnessed the vow.

Benton reached the city bursting with wrath and defiance. Hearing of Jackson's threat he resolved to preserve the peace. He would neither seek nor fly the threatened attack. His brother Jesse joined him before he reached Nashville. Instead of going to the Nashville inn, their usual resort, they registered at the City hotel. Jackson always put up at the Nashville house. By stopping at the City hotel Col. Benton fancied that he would avoid the general unless he chose to go out of his way to seek him. He arrived in Nashville on September 3, 1813. Jackson and his friend, Col. Coffee, rode into town that same afternoon and put up at the Nashville inn. Col. Coffee smilingly remarked that they had come to get their letters. About 9 o'clock on the next morning the colonel proposed to Gen. Jackson that they should stroll over to the post office. They started. The general had a riding whip in his hand. He also wore a small sword.

The post office was situated on the public square on the corner of a little alley just beyond the city hotel. There were two ways of getting to it from the Nashville inn. One way was across the angle of the square, and the other was to keep the sidewalk and go around. Coffee and Jackson took the short cut. When about midway between their inn and the post office Coffee observed Col. Benton standing in the doorway of the City hotel. He was drawn up to his full height and was looking daggers at them.

"Do you see that fellow?" said Coffee to Jackson.

"O, yes," the general replied, without turning his head, "I have my eye on him." They went to the postoffice and got their letters. On their return they kept down the sidewalk. Col. Benton had posted himself at the front door of the City hotel. His brother Jesse stood near him.

On coming up to where Col. Benton stood, Gen. Jackson audaciously turned towards him, whip in hand, saying: "Now you damned rascal, I'm going to punish you. Defend yourself." Benton put his hand in his breast pocket. He seemed to be fumbling for his pistol. As quick as lightning Jackson drew a pistol from behind him and levelled it at Benton. The latter recoiled, and Jackson advanced upon him. Benton stepped slowly backward until he reached the back door of the hotel. The muzzle of Jackson's pistol was three feet from his heart. They were turning down the back piazza when Jesse Benton entered the passage behind them. Seeing his brother's danger he raised his pistol and fired at Jackson. The pistol was loaded with two balls and a large slug. The slug took effect in Jackson's left shoulder shattering it horribly. One of the balls struck the thick part of the left hip and buried itself near the bone. The other ball splintered the board partition at his side.

Jackson fell across the entry, bleeding profusely. Col. Coffee had remained outside. Hearing the report of the pistol he sprang into the entry. He saw Jackson prostrated at the feet of Col. Benton. Concluding that the colonel had laid him low, Coffee rushed upon him, pistol in hand, to strike him with the butt of his pistol, when Benton, in stepping backward, came to the stairway and fell headlong to the bottom. Coffee thinking him hors du combat, hastened to the assistance of his wounded friend. Stokely Hays, nephew of Mrs. Jackson and a devoted friend of the general, stood near the Nashville inn when he heard the report of Jesse Benton's pistol. He ran with all speed to the City hotel and saw Jackson weltering in his blood. Unlike Coffee, he saw who had fired the deadly charge. Hays was a giant. He drew a long and glittering blade from his sword-cane and made a lunge at Jesse with such frantic force that it would have pinned him to the wall had it taken effect. The point struck a button, and the slender blade was broken to pieces. Hays drew a dirk and threw Jesse to the floor. Holding him down with one hand he raised the dirk to plunge it into his breast. Jesse diverted the blow by seizing the coat cuff of the descending arm. The weapon only pierced the fleshy part of his left arm. Hays madly strove to disengage his arm, and in so doing gave Jesse several flesh wounds. At last, with a mighty wrench, he tore his cuff from the man's convulsive grasp, poised the dirk high in the air, and was about to bury it in Jesse's heart, when a bystander caught the uplifted hand and prevented the further shedding of blood. Others interfered and quiet was restored.

Faint from loss of blood, Jackson was conveyed to a room in the Nashville inn. His wound bled fearfully. Two mattresses were soaked through, and the general was reduced almost to the last gasp. Every doctor in Nashville, with one exception, recommended the amputation of the shattered arm. "I'll keep my arm," said the wounded man; and he kept it. No attempt was made to extract the ball, and it remained in his arm for 30 years. The wounds were dressed with slippery elm poultices, and it was two or three weeks before Jackson could leave his bed. A little over a year afterward he fought the battle of New Orleans. The Bentons remained for an hour or more upon the scene of the affray, denouncing Jackson as an assassin. The general's small sword had been dropped in the struggle, and remained on the floor of the hotel. Col. Benton broke it in the public square, accompanying the act with words defiant and contemptuous, uttered in the loudest tones of his thundering voice. The general's friends, grouped around the couch of the bleeding chief, disregarded these demonstrations, and the victorious and exulting brothers retired.

## Beer For Bald Heads.

The Herr Doctor von Eulenspiegel, formerly of Pumpnickel University, writes thus on baldheads to the New York Sun: "Years past—Acht! himmel, how many now!—when a student, I recall seeing upon the episode of beer-pouring upon the heads of the students. In later life, when hair-losing, such treatment remembers itself, and thence on for a decade. I tincture my locks with beer. But such tactics stickiness, and much attraction of the

musca domestica, or housefly. On which, with ten years' brain thought and tobacco powdering, I strike out suddenly this brilliant idea, viz: 'Best apply the beer within the skull than outside.' Eureka! Thus forty since elapsing years I drink it; and now (triumph of findings and applications—those twin handmaids of the all-great science) I have at base of the cerebellum a furry fringe perceivable, and to hair distinct resemblance bearing; also, I still retain my eyebrows. Proclaim this, Herr Editor, to your barren-headed readers, (in name of holy science it is devoted free,) that beer enough—say forty glasses daily—will cure their baldness. . . . Either that or make them cease to care about it."

## LESSONS FROM JAPAN.

How the Aesthetic Japanese Cover Their Floors with Mats.

From the Carpet Trade Review.

In Japan, however, the floors are universally hidden by the tatami, or bedded mats. These are of regulation size throughout the empire, and in building a house the rooms are divided off so to hold a certain number of these units of floor measure. A tatami is exactly five feet nine inches long, three feet wide, and two and one-half inches thick, or, in round numbers and Japanese measure, 63x32. The only difference between the mats that cover the imperial floor and those of the outlanders is that the former are larger in size and are covered with a gayer border. In ordinary houses this border is black or indigo blue. In the palace it is white. Even the throne of the now defunct official, the Tycoon, as well as the place of eminence of the Mikado, whom he imitated, was only a square, padded mat, a few inches higher than common and edged with variegated colors. A Japanese floor being so substantially covered, need be only of cheap, unplanned wood, laid without mortices. This floor is two and a half inches below the grooved sills in which the door, or rather partitions slide. Hinges are used only on gates. Into this huge pan, so to speak, which the floor makes the mats are laid and fit snugly together, lying with their surface level with the sills or grooves. The mats are the household property of the tenants, as landlords rent the houses uncupped, as we do. In case of a fire, people pull up these expensive ornaments and run. A collection of tatami usually requires the first outlay of a Japanese couple toward housekeeping. Often these exquisitely clean and soft mats are the chief, if not the only, articles of furniture in certain rooms. The Chinese for centuries have used chairs and lounges, but the Japanese eschew these luxuries, using the floor and its covering for ceremony and the occasions of eating, drinking and sleeping. The tatami serve for tables, bedsteads, chairs and lounging purposes. In palace and in hut, all elegance of sitting machinery, has grown up that elaborate system of etiquette, and ceremonial renowned over the world. Only by generals in the field were folding camp-chairs used. In the monastery the Abbot sat in state, or, for reflection, in the arm-chair. The Japanese have the word "koshi-kake" (back-rester), but there is no general word nor equivalent for our simple word "chair."

Most of the obsequies and exaggerated politeness of these Oriental islanders may be thus mechanically accounted for. If the superior is no higher than the floor the inferior must bow low indeed. To salute properly, indoors, one must turn his head into a temporary back-banister and pound vigorously on the floor. These tatami last nearly a lifetime, as they are trodden on not with boots, but only with socks. Every traveler in Japan is charmed with these soft, clean, durable mats. Every gentleman, native or foreign, removes his shoes, clogs or sandals before he imprints them. Stocking feet is the rule indoors, and the native socks are more thickly soled than ours. The custom of wearing boots is rapidly driving the "civilized" natives to banish tatami and lay down carpets. An English lady traveler recently speaks of these mats as being "soft as Axminster carpets;" though her statement that they are "as expensive as Brussels carpets" is an exaggeration. There being by the last census, over 7,000,000 houses in Japan, and each house averaging, at a low compensation, thirty tatamis, there are over 210,000,000 of these mats, or, in area, 420,000,000 square yards. They are the very emblems of silence and cleanliness, and fashion may some day demand that the tatami find a place in our houses, churches and hospitals.

## A Voice from the Dead.

As it seems probable that the assassin Guiteau, will set up the plea of insanity when brought to trial, it is of considerable interest to know what his victim thought of that plea, and fortunately the evidence is at hand. In the year 1871, a man named Geleutine was tried at Cleveland, Ohio, on a charge of murder, and the plea of emotional insanity was as usual employed in his defense. Judge R. F. Payne presided at the trial, and in his charge to the jury dealt very severely with this form of defense. The Judge's charge struck a popular chord, and elicited numbers of approving comments and letters. Among them was the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 6, 1871.

Dear Judge: Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Geleutine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If this thing had gone on much further all that a man would need to secure himself from the charge of murder would be to rave a little and tear his hair a little, and then kill his man. I hope you will print your excellent charge in pamphlet form, and send it to all the judges in the land. Very truly yours

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The country now feels as General Garfield felt when he wrote that letter, and it certainly was never less inclined to tolerate "the wicked absurdity" to which he refers, than at the present time.

## "What's De Ole Man."

Texas Siftings.  
Deacon Gabe Snodgrass of the Blue Light Colored Tabernacle, had his wool and beard dyed the other day. It was as white as the driven snow, but after it was dyed as black as a raven's wing, a man with a bill to collect from him would not have recognized him without assistance. Uncle Mose met Gabe and it was not until the latter had smelt Gabe's breath that he was convinced of his identity. While they were talking, up came Jim Webster, who also failed to recognize his old friend Gabe.

"Dis heah am Gabe Snodgrass," said Uncle Mose.

"How's yer fodder? I didn't know he had a growed up son," said Jim.

"I ain't got no fodder," said Gabe.

"I know a niggah by yore name, but his head was white, and he must have been forty years younger dan you is. What's become ob dat ar Gabe Snodgrass?" asked Jim.

"He dyed," responded old Gabe solemnly.

## The Salutary Influence of a Beautiful Ideal.

Lecky's Rationalism in Europe.

The world is governed by its ideals, and seldom or never has there been one which has exercised a more profound and, on the whole, a more salutary influence than the medieval conception of the Virgin. For the first time woman was elevated to her rightful position, and the sanctity of weakness was recognized as well as the sanctity of sorrow. No longer the slave or toy of man, no longer associated only with ideas of degradations and of sensuality, woman rose in the person of the Virgin mother, into a new sphere, and became the object of reverential homage of which antiquity had had no conception. Love was idealized. The moral charm and beauty of female excellence was for the first time felt. A new type of character was called into being, a new kind of admiration was fostered. Into a harsh, ignorant, and benighted age, this ideal type infused a conception of gentleness and of purity unknown to the proudest civilizations of the past. In the pages of living tenderness which many a monkish writer has left in honor of his celestial patron, in the millions who, in many lands and in many ages, have sought with no barren desire to mould their characters into her image; in those holy maidens who, for the love of Mary, have separated themselves from all the glories and pleasures of the world, to seek in fastings, and vigils, and humble charity to render themselves worthy of her benediction; in the new sense of honor, in the chivalrous respect, in the softening of manners, in the refinement of tastes displayed in all the walks of society; in these and in many other ways we detect its influence. All that was best in Europe clustered around it, and it is the origin of the purest elements of our civilization.

## The Mule and the Man in Kentucky.

Owensboro (Ky.) Post.

Whoever steals a mule in Kentucky, and the theft is proved on him, is sure to be sent to the penitentiary for a number of years. The punishment is great and ought to be inflicted. Our Penal Code is written in barbaric style and executed in Draconian order. Who kills a fellow-man is almost sure to be acquitted. There may be a few postponements of trial—possibly a change of venue—but the inevitable acquittal comes surely. What a desecration of justice is this! What a fearful comment upon the sordid avarice of the age! Is principal measured by gold? Then Christ was wrong when he scourged the money-changers out of the temple of the living God. There is but a single pulsation of heart between any one of us and a eternity, and the ruffian who stabs in death violates the laws of heaven and of man. Not all the wealth of the Indies can return life, and not all the mules in the world (it gapes horribly on the sensibilities to write such a shocking idea) can impart consolation and joy to the soul or the bereaved ones that are so sorely, so cruelly bereft of a parent, a husband, brother or lover. It would seem that judgment was dethroned and reason had lost her balance when a murderer goes hence from all penalties so easily, and is often received in polite circles and comes dubbed a gentleman. This can not endure; but how long ere deliverance cometh?

## A Funny Finny Affair.

From the Lexington (N. Y.) Republican.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week there was a curious scene witnessed on Conesus Lake. M. L. Forsyth and his family, and Edward Butterway and his sister were staying at Walton, and on Wednesday evening some one placed a lamp with a reflector on the bow of the boat for the novelty and convenience of having a lamp while rowing, and were amazed by the curious antics of the bass and pickerel, which commenced jumping all around them, and one two-pound black bass actually jumped into the boat. On Thursday evening the experiment was renewed, and a hammock fastened to a pole into which four large bass jumped, one weighing four pounds. Those who witnessed the novel exhibition were greatly excited. Large pickerel and bass leaped fully six feet from the water, and skinned a distance of a rod or more before disappearing. They came up in all directions, some of them striking violently the bottom and sides of the boat, and some at a distance of several rods. Whether the finny fellows were frightened, or supposed the glaring light was intended to celebrate some event in their watery kingdom, is a mystery. But as there is no fact in regard to fish and their habits and actions which Seth Green is unequal to, we refer the matter to him, and ask for a solution of the funny, finny affair.

## An Adventurous Creature.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, writes of the curious life and adventures of a woman named Lucy Ann Lobbell, who was married at 17, was deserted a year later, and became the "Female Hunter of Long Eddy." She assumed a man's garments, shouldered her gun, and used to tramp through the woods from the Hudson to the Susquehanna, making flying visits to her mother, who lived at Long Eddy, New York, and to whom she had confided the care of a little child. She had at least a dozen habitations, most of them caves, and her life was filled with hazardous adventure. Finally her health broke down, and she returned to civilization, four d her way to the poor house, left it and married another female inmate of the institution by way of a hoax, lived with the woman for a long time, but was arrested and put in jail as a vagrant while tramping about the country. When she was released, she deserted her wife, and finally found her way into an insane asylum. She was a crack shot, a perfect woodsman, and had the courage and strength of a man, and the tales she told at the insane asylum are said to have been full of the wildest spirit of romance and adventure.

A German paper gives the following simple test for watered milks. A well pol-

ished knitting needle is dipped into a deep vessel of milk, and immediately withdrawn in an upright position. If the sample is pure some of the fluid will hang to the needle; but, if water has been added to the milk, even in small proportions, the fluid will not adhere to the needle.

## WHISTLE, WHISTLE LOVING DAUGHTER.

"Whistle, whistle, loving daughter, and you shall have a horse."

"I never whistled, mother, and neither can I now—"

It puckers up my mouth so!"

"Whistle, whistle, loving daughter, and you shall have a horse."

"I never whistled, mother, and I cannot now, of course—"

It puckers up my mouth so!"

"Whistle, whistle, loving daughter, and you shall have a sheep."

"I never whistled mother, neither will I yet—"

It puckers up my mouth so!"

"Whistle, whistle loving daughter, and you shall have a man!"

"I never whistled, mother, but I know very well I can."

And the whistling soon began.

—Old Song

## His Best Route.

Doubtless many people who have been wandering around the country drinking strange and ill-smelling waters, and furnishing subsistence to voracious bed-bugs throughout the summer season, will appreciate the following: He hailed from the glorious west, was apparently a man of about 50 years of age, intelligent, well-spoken—and thoroughly disgusted with Europe. He stood at the buffet at Amnes seized upon some pastry, tossed a ten-franc piece at the waitress, and pocketed the change without counting it. I entered into conversation with him and he promptly relieved his feelings in respect to his European tour. "Yes, sir," said he. "I landed two weeks ago, and have seen all I want to see of these parts. I shall run up to Scotland for a week, and sail for home. I've heard a good deal of 'routes for tourists' since I've been in the old country, but I've only just now hit the right route. It's London, Liverpool, New York, Detroit, and thank God!"

## The Duke of Hamilton.

From the London Standard.

The duke of Hamilton intends to raise the whole of the rents on the island of Arran in Scotland. The extent to which his grace intends to raise them may be gathered from one case given, in which it is said he has increased one tenant's rent from £18 to £25. The increase is justified by the circumstance that the tenant has lately built a number of cottages on the property, thereby increasing its value. That the cottages were built by the tenant at his own expense, does not, in his grace's opinion, affect the matter; he simply considers the letting value of the land and means to have it. What is causing the duke of Hamilton to put the screw on his Arran tenants? His grace is a confirmed home rector and gambler. Has he been badly off of late and does he mean to make his tenants pay for his ill luck?

## An Item For the Superstitious.

From the Patterson (N. J.) Press.

A great deal has been said in regard to the number 42, and how he was always figuring out dates, etc., so as to sum up or make up that number. Here is a curious coincidence which perhaps no one has noticed, discovered by an employee of the Press office.

James A. Garfield was:  
Born, November 19  
Elected, November 2  
Shot, July 2  
Died, September 19

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It will also be noticed that there are two 19's and two 2's in this series of dates.

## Rules of the Rugby Colony.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, in founding the colony at Rugby, Tenn., desired to lay foundations for an ideal community. After careful consideration of many theories he determined to leave to the colonists the fullest individual freedom. No restrictions were imposed regarding religion, education, size or character of buildings, number or character of stores, etc. Only one restriction was enforced—no liquors shall be manufactured or sold on the land by the board. This prohibition is attached to every title deed sent out. Keep men sober and society will regulate itself is Mr. Hughes' belief.

Free Masonry is all astir with emotion in England. The Prince of Wales has just issued, under his sign manual, his warrant for the formation of a new lodge of Free Masons, to be called "The Gallery Lodge." This lodge is to be confined exclusively to journalists and gallery reporters, and his Royal Highness has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. H. Massey as first Master, Mr. F. Bussey as first Senior Warden, and Mr. Thomas Nushell as first Junior Warden. The want of such a privilege had long been felt.

If the originator of Mother Shipton's prophecy had only been content with any thing short of the destruction of the world in 1881, and had confined himself (or herself) to the prediction of extraordinary events as does the former part of the rhyme, he might still be enjoying honor and glory for his power as a seer. Three comments, the assassination of one ruler and the attempted murder of another, destructive winds, floods and fires all over the world, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, extraordinary alterations of rain and drought the detection of a man with fifteen wives at least, and other natural and social phenomena of all sorts—all these things show the year to be most remarkable, and we have yet nearly a third of it before us.—Boston Journal.

The Charleston News and Courier, observes that in the cotton-fields, at least, the negro is king, and points to the fact that in 1870 the total production of cotton in South Carolina was 522,548 bales, at least two-thirds of which was produced by negro labor, as a proof of its assertion. The large increase in the cotton production of the state, under the present conditions of labor and systems of culture, as compared with the cotton production before the war, when all the movements of the field hands were directed by white overseers, is the best possible evidence that the negro understands his work as a farmer.



E. J. B.

The birds return, that in the fall  
Have winged their way to southern clime;  
And flowers that lie beneath winter's pall,  
Shall bloom again in summer time.  
But the sweet visions of my youth,  
Dreathed in those joyous, sunny hours,  
Too bright to last, too faint for truth,  
Return not, with the fragrant flowers.

I watch the sunlight's fading glow,  
Far in the west, so faintly burning,  
Nor sigh to see him sinking low.  
For morn will bring his sure returning:  
Lost opportunities, alas,  
Those sad neglected summer flowers,  
Through by-gone years, like specters pass,  
Dear Lord, forgive my misspent hours.

The autumn of my life glides on,  
And coming winter chills the air;  
Yet all of beauty is not gone,  
And lovely flowers still linger here:  
This true, they are a sad-eyed band,  
Of waning life and light a part,  
Still I will pluck with eager hand,  
And thankful, press them to my heart.

'Tis not among life's gayest flowers  
We find the sweet perfume of peace,  
And calm our evening's quiet hours.  
When all our noontide turmoil ceases,  
What matter though the sinking sun  
Cast lengthening shadows through the glade,  
His last warm rays lead to that bourn  
Where flowers and sunshine never fade.

## TOO AWFUL Y UTTER.

A Deadwood Man's Interview with a Brooklyn Girl.

Detroit Free Press.

"Well," said a Deadwood man who had just been introduced to a Brooklyn girl, and who had been asked by her if they had many of those lovely from-tomorrow men in this way—"Well, mum, we have right smart of 'em in our neck of the woods."

"And do they wear fringed legs and hunt those dear, sweet buffalo?" asked the girl.

"The stage drivers wear fringe and sash, and when a buffalo shines out some one is pooty apt to hook on."

"How supreme! And those gorgeous Indians in their picturesque wigwags of wampum, with their blending combinations of war paint, do you often see them?"

"Oh! once in awhile we get a buck at a buck, but mostly they are on the reservations," replied the Deadwood man staring. "They does comes in occasionally, but we don't track with them."

"The sweet things! And you have such sunsets out in your mountain fastnesses, and such loves of highwaymen! Do you ever see those delightful highwaymen?"

"Not often, mum. They get 'em in the brush, and as for sunsets, we get 'em pretty reg'lar in fair weather."

"Isn't it just too awfully too!" exclaimed the girl, clasping her hands and rolling her eyes.

"Yes, mum," stammered the Deadwood man, "sometimes its pretty der, too, leastwise it was the day that Clobber Duffy came into town on the landslide."

"An avalanche! Do you mean an avalanche? Oh! Can there be anything more crystalline utter than an avalanche?"

"It was pooty tooty, utter," hazarded the Deadwood man, dropping in his companion's style of expression. "The clobber had a—"

"crystalline shaft up the side of the butte and one day he was—"

"was toting around us there, and things slipped out from under him."

"Oh! how radiant! How iridescent!"

"Yes, mum, and began to radiate to'ards town at the rate of 1,000 miles and three furlongs a minute. We seen him a—"

"uttering down the side of the mountains, ripping up trees and rocks and tooting along, and his ridescent wife flapped out of her schack and began to raise a row."

"Poor Lily," moaned the girl; "did she stop the glorious avalanche?"

"No, mum, not quite. Duffy fetched up against his schack all standing and began to howl like a bizzard, 'cause he thought he'd lost his mine. But when they tipped the land slide on one end and there was the mine underneath just as he had left it. So he could work it right under his winder. That was pooty considerable too, eh?" and the Deadwood man never winked.

"How sublime! How crystalline!"

"But I was going to say we never had a sunset since."

"So star like," murmured the girl.

"Yes, mostly star like. You see the land slide stands there to this day on end, and they don't dare to turn it over for fear of filling in the town, so we don't get any sun after 11 in the morning."

"A perennial twilight! So fearfully, terribly, awfully utter."

"Yes," murmured the Deadwood man, "it's just about as utter as you get 'em."

And she sat and gazed upon him, wrapped in admiration, while he fell into a reverie, and wondered at Brooklyn hospitality in not providing "sand-boxes" for strangers.

## The Diet Cure.

The following from Dr. Nichols Book on "The diet cure" may not be amiss for farmers to read:

"Eating should be performed only in response to a natural appetite. With this precaution there would not be much sickness to cure; but in case of most ordinary sickness the first thing to do is to rest. Eat nothing so long as the stomach does not crave for it. In certain stages of disease, where the organs of digestion are weakened and disordered, the best beginning of a cure may be total abstinence for a time from all kinds of food. There is no cure like it. If the stomach cannot digest, the best way is not to force anything upon it—give it rest. Rest is the one thing which it needs. Take nothing but pure soft water, and only that when demanded by the sensation of thirst—this will make the best possible beginning of a cure in a great majority of cases. When convalescence takes place, and the patient feels that he could eat something with relish, let that something be plain and easy of digestion, and let its quantity be small. A few days of such feeding will usually set one all right for his regular meals, without the aid of any medicine whatever."

## A Utah Character.

Salt Lake Letter: Mary's Vale is a beautiful valley through which the clear, swift and deep Sevier river flows. It contains a mining camp, and is the home of Gen. Agramonte, one of the most noted characters of Utah. The saints call him "Big Windy," in ridicule of his remarkable conversational powers. Just previous to my arrival an attempt had been made to assassinate him. Three shots were fired at him from the bushes of the Sevier river, none of which took effect. He returned the fire with a Sharpe's rifle, and on the following day a wounded saint was found being carefully cared for in a neighboring village. The general married Mrs. Clara Stenhouse Young (widow of Joseph A. Young, Brigham's most talented son), and being a Gentle and a bold speaker of opinions, is not one of the loved ones of Zion. He claims direct descent from a famous Castilian king; he served on the staff of a Union general during the war; has adventured some in Mexico, and was for years actively and prominently identified with the Cuban rebellion. I had heard much of him in my travels, and when I saw him enter the room where I sat and place a carbine and double-barrel shot gun in a corner, remove a belt holding a navy revolver and a bowie knife and slip a silver mounted Derringer in his hip pocket, I knew that I was in the presence of Gen. Agramonte. Accompanying him were two beautiful boys, ten or twelve years of age, grandsons of the prophet. I never passed a more

agreeable evening. As a wit, story-teller, mimic and eloquent narrator of exciting events I have rarely seen his equal. He speaks English, Spanish, French and German with equal fluency, and "sets a table in a row" as naturally as though laughing were the chief business of all mankind. I could not bring myself to believe that he was of Spanish descent. After he had retired for the night a short conversation occurred on this point. One gentleman thought he was an Englishman, another thought he was a Dane. The third said: "Gentlemen, I remember reading an incident in one of Marryatt's novels. A finely-uniformed officer was pacing the quarter-deck with great dignity, when a sailor who had fallen from the mast-head struck the deck immediately behind him. 'Where the—did you come from?' inquired the officer with some asperity. 'From the north of Ireland, yer Honor,' was the prompt reply. That is my opinion of Agramonte. I believe that he came from the north of Ireland. He is certainly one of the shrewdest, wittiest men in Utah."

## A NEW WATER ROUTE.

The Proposal to Ship Grain to Europe Over the Ice by Way of Hudson Bay.

A company has been formed in Canada, says the New York Tribune, to open what is called in their prospectus a new route from Europe to the interior of North America. They propose to build a railroad from Churchill harbor, on the western shore of Hudson bay, to the wheat fields of Manitoba, and to establish a line of steamers from Churchill harbor to Liverpool. The scheme looks well on paper, and has some features of interest, though it presents feasibility as a business enterprise may well be questioned. People who have studied geography from maps instead of globes will, no doubt, be surprised to be told that the distance by water from Liverpool to the western shore of Hudson bay, at the mouth of the Churchill river, a point in the heart of the continent, is 114 miles shorter than that from Liverpool to New York, and sixty-four miles shorter than that from Liverpool to Montreal. This fact, in connection with the rapid settlement of the fertile wheat region of the northwest, is a challenge to commercial enterprise to seek a new waterway to Europe for the increasing grain product of Manitoba and Dakota. The harbor of the Churchill is said to be deep enough to accommodate the largest steamships, and the only difficulty in navigating Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay (no bay, properly speaking, but a great inland sea) arises from ice. It is not supposed the route could be kept open for more than three or four months in the year, but the projectors imagine that it would be profitable, even with such a limited season for its annual operations.

From Liverpool the steamers of the proposed route, after clearing the coast of Ireland, would steer a straight course to Cape Farewell at the southern extremity of Greenland, and thence would proceed due westward across David Strait to Resolution Island, at the entrance to Hudson Strait. This latter strait, leading to Hudson bay, is from forty-five to 100 miles wide, and its navigation is not dangerous. When Hudson bay were reached there would be plain sailing across it to Churchill harbor. The distance from Churchill to a point on the Canadian Pacific railroad, which would be the southern terminus of the projected line, is about 350 miles. The country is a wilderness for most of the way, and is of doubtful value for future settlement, but the construction of a railroad through it, following the valley of the Churchill and Nelson rivers, would not be a very difficult undertaking.

The whole scheme looks Quixotic, but it may only anticipate the future by a few decades. When population becomes dense in this country and Canada and the reserves of arable wild land are exhausted, coming generations may find that the enormous territory of British America is not all a frozen wilderness. Parts of it may prove as favorable for human habitation as Finland and Norway, and the numerous alluvial valleys may support a hardy population. When that day comes the surplus grain product of the Northwest will be of such vast dimensions that a route to Liverpool, which saves the whole distance from Winnipeg to Montreal, may be found practicable and profitable.

## For Young Husbands Only.

A lady gives the following advice to young husbands: "I should like to give a little advice to matrimonially inclined young men. Have a home of your own. If necessary, I would not object to your father and mother finding a home with you; but you should tell your affianced wife of this arrangement beforehand. Have it well understood by all parties that the home is yours, and your wife is mistress there. If the lot has fallen upon you to be the bread-winner for your mother and younger brothers and sisters in a home that is rightfully yours, your bride may be looked upon as an intruder, and her position a trying one; but far, far pleasanter that, than if the home were your mother's and your wife had no real right there. Many a young man has taken his wife to his father's house to await the completion of his own, and during the five or six months that passed before settling down in their own home the veil that fancy had woven around the bride is rudely pulled away by his dearest friends, who sees and multiply her faults and disparage her virtues. Sometimes the feud thus begun lasts through the life of both parties, and the husband who expected a lasting friendship to spring up between his wife and mother, sees nothing more than polite tolerance on the part of each. He confidently expects the antipathy to die out after a few years, but only when he sees his children growing up estranged from his relatives does he realize the fault as his in taking his bride to his father's."

## A FEMALE HAMLET.

Anna Dickinson Has at Last Overcome Her Aversion to Pantaloon and Will Appear in Male Shakespearean Roles.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson's debut as Hamlet will be made in New York on January 2 under the management of Charles A. Mendum, of this city, and Frank Curtis. She will appear in New Haven, Hartford, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia. In nearly all of these cities she will play in the theaters chosen for Barnhardt last season. In Boston her company will not appear under Mr. Stetson's management. She will play in the Boston theater, and at the academy of music in Philadelphia, opening on March 10. She will appear during her engagement as Hamlet, Claude Melnotte, and Macbeth. "Lastly," said Mr. Mendum, "the importance of the scheme is not only that a woman is to appear in male characters, but the woman is Anna Dickinson. She especially wishes and earnestly expects that the printing used by the company will be of the modest and quiet kind. Miss Dickinson strictly objects to being 'circused' and she believes only in newspaper advertisement. On the 6th of May she will sail for England to fulfill an engagement under our management at the Crystal Palace, beginning June 6, and continuing for six weeks. Miss Dickinson is acknowledged by all to be one of the very hardest workers in her new profession. Her idea of the true Shakespeare characters in which she will at first appear—Hamlet and Macbeth—is very different from the imper-

sonation in vogue. Miss Dickinson's Hamlet will be as original as Fletcher's and as widely different from Booth's conception of the part as the former's was. She will not play her own pieces—either The Crown of Thorns or Aurelian during her first engagement in this country."

## The American Tour.

From the London Daily News.

Once confined to men of business like "American" Henry of Manchester, the trip over the "Atlantic Ferry" has of late years become one of the favorite pleasure tours of Englishmen. It is said of a poetical peer that he once excused himself for not going to the United States by the plea that if he once got there he should never be able to get away. Perhaps all Englishmen are not quite so enthusiastic on the subject of American institutions as the venerable nobleman alluded to, and mayhap are more curious than appreciative; but whatever the cause may be the result is patent that year by year more of our countrymen turn westward when the session of parliament is over and they have a couple of months at least at their disposal. Americans who once complained that the affairs of their country occupied scant space in the newspapers of Europe, and that nearly all the Europeans who came to the great republic of the west did so because they were "played out" in their own country, have now at least one grievance the less. Not only are the United States largely visited every year by Englishmen, but by a class of our countrymen eminently fitted to comprehend and appreciate the character of the new institutions growing up on the other side of the Atlantic. Among the number of intending passengers to America, who so crowded Liverpool last Friday night that the principal hotels were filled to the roof, were Englishmen of rank, fame and reputation in the world of politics, religion and culture.

Year by year the eyes of Europe are turned with increasing interest toward America. Little thought is taken of the wheat fields of Ukraine now that Minnesota and other grain-growing regions of the far west exercise a powerful influence upon English prices. Instead of looking narrowly at local supplies the farmer looks anxiously toward America and endeavors to anticipate the result of her—we had almost written dread—harvest. New grainaries are opening in the northwest, far beyond Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, in the great valley of the Saskatchewan. Now that it is an affair of only eight or nine days to cross the ocean, rising politicians, ambitious lawyers, and popular clergymen, as well as mighty hunters and hard-headed men of business think it but a small matter to or, as the sea, push into the regions of the Far West, and see for themselves whether the marvels told of its fruitfulness be true. In such a trip there is not, perhaps, to the elegant scholar of the old school the delight to be found in dallying among the ruins of antique Rome, or in studying the marvels of the Renaissance in Florence, Genoa or Venice. The New World displays another class of phenomena, the impact of civilization upon the wilderness, the advance of the genuine colonist in the rear of that grim skirmisher the "border ruffian," the puffing of the steam engine and the scream of the railway whistle amid the forest primeval.

Contrary to expectations the New York republican state convention was entirely harmonious. There was not a ripple of discord. Nearly all the anti-Conservative delegates obtained their seats. Gen. Joseph B. Carr was unanimously nominated for secretary of state. Ira Davenport was nominated for state controller in place of Jas. W. Wadsworth, who declined renomination. Leslie W. Russell was nominated attorney general in place of Hamilton Ward, the present incumbent. The vote stood, Russell 253, Ward 231. Silas Seymour was nominated for State engineer and Francis M. Finch for judge of the court appeals, both by acclamation.

## The People of DAKOTA

And of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

## C. ST. P. &amp; O. RY.

This route, through Elroy and Madison, Wisconsin, forms the only through line from

## MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL To Chicago,

That runs passenger trains through without change with Pullman Palace Sleepers on all express trains. Also remember that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y is the

## ONLY LINE

Running through trains between

## ST. PAUL &amp; COUNCIL BLUFFS,

With Sleeping Cars through without change to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Tickets over all lines of the C. St. P. M. & O. R'y can be secured from any ticket agent in the Northwest, and at the Company's offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C. ST. P. M. & O.  
F. B. CLARKE, T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't,  
Gen'l Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

**\$10** Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TAYLOR & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**HELP** Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business we pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote all your spare time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address SCRIMSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

## BISMARCK BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DRY GOODS.	
DAN EISENBERG,	Dry Goods and Notions, No. 45 Main street.
W. B. WATSON,	Dry Goods and Notions, No. 80 Main street.
GROCERIES.	
W. H. THURSTON & CO.,	Wholesale Grocers, No. 78 Main street.
J. W. RAYMOND & CO.,	Wholesale Grocers, No. 47 Main street.
AUSTIN LOGAN,	Groceries and Bakery, No. 20 North Third street.
JOHN YEGER,	Groceries and Bakery, No. 9 Main street.
M. P. SLATTERY,	General Groceries, No. 24 North Third street.
JOSEPH THEFAULT,	Family Groceries, No. 17 North Fifth street.
CLOTHING.	
SIG HANAUER,	Clothing and Gents' Furnishings, No. 46 Main street.
M. EPPINGER,	Clothing and Furnishings, No. 72 Main street.
JOHN LUDEWIG,	Clothing and Furnishings, No. 82 Main street.
JEWELERS.	
E. L. STRAUSS & BRO.,	No. 38 Main street.
H. H. DAY,	No. 32 Main street.
LUMBER.	
C. S. WEAVER & CO.,	Wholesale Lumber Dealers, No. 14 South Third street.
N. DUNKLEBERG,	Lumber Dealer, Cor. Front and Third streets.
JOHN P. HOAGLAND,	Wholesale Lumber, Cor. Sixth and Main streets.
HARDWARE.	
D. L. BAILEY & CO.,	General Hardware, No. 84 Main street.
GEORGE PEOPLES,	General Hardware, No. 48 Main street.
O. H. BEAL,	Hardware and Gunsmith, No. 36 Main street.
DRUGGISTS.	
W. M. A. HOLLEMBACK,	Drugs and Medicines, No. 92 Main street.
J. P. DUNN & CO.,	Drugs and Medicines, No. 92 Main street.
PETERSON, VEEDER & CO.,	Drugs and Medicines, No. 32 Main street.
CROCKERY.	
JOHN WHALEN,	Crockery and Glassware, No. 44 Main street.
MARKETS.	
JUSTUS BRAGG,	Montana Market, No. 26 Main street.
T. W. GRIFFIN,	General Market, No. 72 Main street.
REAL ESTATE.	
JAS. A. EMMONS,	Real Estate Agent, No. 68 Main street.
W. M. S. BENNETT,	Real Estate Agent, No. 94 Main street.
F. LANNERY & WETHERBY,	Real Estate Agents, No. 47 Main street.
HOTELS.	
SHERIDAN HOUSE,	E. H. Bly, Proprietor, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
MERCHANTS HOTEL,	Marsh & Wakeman, Proprietors, No. 50 Main street.
WESTERN HOUSE,	J. G. Malloy, Proprietor, No. 96 Main street.
CUSTER HOTEL,	Thos. McGowan, Proprietor, No. 13 North Fifth street.
PACIFIC HOTEL,	Louis Peterson, Proprietor, No. 31 North Fourth street.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,	Leo & Atchison, Proprietors, No. 14 Second street.
RIVER HOTEL,	Wm. Eades, Proprietor, Steamboat Landing.
CONFECTIONERY.	
HARRY BARRETT,	No. 38½ Main street.
W. H. STIMPSON,	No. 64 Main street.
WALTER STERLAND,	68½ Main street.
AMUSEMENTS.	
BISMARCK OPERA HOUSE,	Sam. Whitney, Proprietor, No. 60 Main street.
DELPHIA VARIETTES,	R. J. Truax, Proprietor, No. 16 North Fourth street.
ARCADE GARDEN,	Den Howe & Co., Proprietors, No. 102 Main street.
STEAMBOAT LINES.	
COULSON LINE,	D. W. Maratta, Superintendent, No. 12 South Fourth street.
NORTHWEST TRANSPORTATION CO.,	J. C. O'Connor, Agent, No. 9 North Fourth street.
BENTON "P" LINE,	L. P. Baker, Agent, No. 71 Main street.
YELLOWSTONE LINE,	Joseph Leighton, Manager, St. Paul.

BANKS.	
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,	No. 58 Main street.
BANK OF BISMARCK,	No. 47 Main street.
FURNITURE.	
J. C. CADY,	No. 19 North Third street.
LAMBERT & LAVINE,	No. 41 Main street.
TAILORS.	
T. J. TULLY,	No. 28 Main street.
GOULD & DAHL,	No. 30½ Main street.
SAMPLE ROOMS.	
ASA FISHER,	Wholesale Liquors, No. 94 Main street.
LOUIS WESTHAUSER,	No. 22 Main street.
W. M. BERKLEMAN & CO.,	No. 28½ Main street.
QUINLAN & HALLORAN,	No. 56 Main street.
C. R. WILLIAMS,	No. 52 Main street.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
BAKER & GOODING,	City Bottling Works, Front street, between Fourth and Fifth.
J. H. MARSHALL,	Boots and Shoes, No. 46 Main street.
A. W. DRIGGE,	Painter, No. 6 West Main street.
GEO. C. GIBBS & CO.,	Blacksmithing, Corner Third and Thayer streets.
RACEY BROS.,	Harness Makers, 46½ Main street.
F. J. CALL,	Insurance Agent, No. 14 South Third street.
GEO. LOUNSBERRY,	News Stand, Postoffice.
CONN MALLOY,	Livery Stable, No. 17 North Fourth street.
MANDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.	
CARPENTER & CARY,	Law and Real Estate.
WALTER DRAPER,	Hardware.
FRANK FARNSWORTH,	Dry Goods.
WARD & BAEHR,	Dry Goods.
MEAD & CARR,	Real Estate Agents.
F. M. FRENCH,	Lumber Dealer.
HAGER BROS.,	Lumber Dealers.
B. L. WINSTON & CO.,	Druggists.
M. LANG,	Groceries.
L. GILL,	Wines and Liquors.
H. McBRATNEY,	Sample Room.
E. H. MURRAY,	Sign and Carriage Painter.
T. J. MITCHELL,	Real Estate Agent.
ST. PAUL BUSINESS CARDS.	
CRAIG & LARKIN—Importers and dealers in Crockery, French China, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods. Third street, St. Paul.	
PERKINS & LYONS—Importers and dealers in Fine Wines and Liquors, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, California Wines and Brandies, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter. No. 31 Robert street, St. Paul.	
MINNEAPOLIS CARDS.	
MERCHANTS HOTEL—Corner of Third street and First avenue North. \$2 per day, located in the very center of business, two blocks from the post office and suspension bridge. Street cars to all depots and all parts of the city pass within one block of the house. J. LAMONT, Prop.	

**JOHN C. OSWALD,**  
Wholesale Dealer in  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars.**  
17 Washington Ave., Minn.  
LIVERY STABLE.  
**OSTLAND'S**  
**Livery & Feed Stable,**  
Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.  
Buggies and Saddle-Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates. My Buggies and Harness are new, and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any given point can be accommodated at fair rates. My stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country.

**CLOTHING.**  
**MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIER,**  
THE LARGEST  
**TAILORING**  
ESTABLISHMENT  
**In the Northwest.**  
Importers and Jobbers of  
**Fine Woolens & Trimmings,**  
82 Jackson St.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL LEAVINGS.

Pawn your duster and get out your ulster.

The Nellie Peck was at Buford last Tuesday.

The Gen. Meade arrived at Poplar river Tuesday, the 11th.

From thirteen to fifteen boats will probably winter at this city.

Ho for St. Louis! Take the steamer Red Cloud for St. Louis to-morrow.

Mr. A. D. Pratt has been the father of a bouncing girl since day before yesterday.

Big stories will be told by Berkleman and party on their return from the west.

Chas. A. Vincent's troupe will open at Whitney's Opera House on the 20th inst., for four nights.

Wild geese are beginning to migrate southward, and but a few days remain in which they can be shot.

Ed. L. Conant, who acted as night operator at the Bismarck office for some time, left for his home at La Crosse yesterday morning.

A nine and a half pound daughter arrived at L. B. Murrays on Monday last. The father is happy, and all is well with mother and child.

Pat Malloy would not recognize his friends yesterday because he was so proud. And all because he is the father of a bran new baby.

Charlie Hall, the popular passenger conductor of this city, went gunning yesterday, and succeeded in bagging a goose and several mallard ducks.

J. H. Saunders, the night operator at the telegraph office, has been succeeded by Mr. C. E. Draper, of Marshalltown, Ia., who will hereafter take the TRIBUNE press report.

A hunting party consisting of John Veeder, Ed Sloan, and one or two others will leave here in about ten days for the upper waters of the Heart river after black tailed deer.

W. D. Smith, the furniture man in the TRIBUNE block, has one of the finest stocks of furniture of all kinds ever brought into this city, and as to prices they are way down.

The ladies' mite sociable of the Presbyterian church will be held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. M. Pyc, on Friday evening, October 14, at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Capt. Anderson, of the steamer Milwaukee, says he has been on the upper Missouri for the past twenty years, and has never in all that time seen the Missouri river with so little water at this season of the year.

Another large invoice of new furniture was secured at W. D. Smith's furniture emporium yesterday, among which are the latest styles of parlor and bed-room sets, curtain, cornices, whatnots, brackets, couches, pictures, etc.

The Eclipse arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and expected to make another trip. Capt. Grant Marsh, however, received a letter from Leighton & Jordan yesterday ordering the boat to remain at Bismarck, and immediately go into winter quarters.

Capt. Williams, of the steamer Red Cloud, yesterday received orders to report at St. Louis with his boat as soon as possible, and in accordance with the order will start to-morrow morning. An advertisement to that effect appears elsewhere.

Adam Moore has left at Raymond's store some samples of potatoes that are simply immense. They will average one and one-half pounds each, and the yield was about 200 bushels to the acre. J. W. Raymond has shipped some of them to friends at St. Louis and some to friends in Florida.

Mr. Ed. C. Green, recently employed in the railroad office, has succeeded Mr. Van Bergen as manager of the Western Union commercial office, and will prove a competent and faithful employee. Mr. Green is a cousin of Superintendent Green, and is one of the best operators on the line of the road. He will give satisfaction to the public.

It is claimed by parties arriving from up river yesterday that the Penniah sold three gallons instead of a quart of liquor, and that there are several affidavits to substantiate the fact. It is also asserted that the Penniah is no more guilty than a number of other boats that have been fortunate enough to escape the penalties of the law.

A Fargo man writes a country postmaster: "Most honorable and august manipulator of Uncle Sam's itinerant literature—There may be some epistles addressed to me lying in your care at present, and if such be the case you will favor me by forwarding the same to me at the above address. This request stands solid until Friday, the 7th inst., after which I shall be in Bismarck. Your attention to

this matter will greatly oblige, your obedient servant,

Hon. J. F. Wallace has taken a contract to place the trees on the tree claim of Chas. R. Williams.

Mr. C. E. Van Bergen, who has worked so faithfully and made many friends during the time he has served as manager of the Western Union telegraph office, has resigned his position, and will leave in a few days to accept the position of assistant manager and chief operator of the office of the new Mutual Union company at Minneapolis. Mr. Van Bergen has struggled hard with the inefficiency of the Western Union lines, and will be glad to exchange his work for a company that has substantial lines, good managers and respectable salaries. The patrons of the Western Union company will regret Mr. Van Bergen's departure.

Chas. Vincent returned from below yesterday. His company will make their first appearance at Whitney's Tuesday evening, arriving Monday evening. It comprises seventeen selected artists, all of whom are well known. They will appear several evenings at Bismarck before lady audiences and will not fail to give satisfaction. The company is known as the Northwestern Theatrical Company, J. W. Curtis & Co. proprietors, with Chas. Vincent manager. Mr. Vincent has had an experience of over twenty years and has been selected for his position because of his ability, excellent reputation and thorough knowledge of the west. The company will and ought to draw immensely.

A sorry looking circus parade was visible on the streets of Bismarck Sunday. A poor, disconsolate horse, dragging two poles, upon which were hung two or three dyspeptic mud hens, was seen coming up the street. Three individuals were following along in single file in the rear, and were at first taken for stragglers from Sitting Bull's band. A closer inspection on the part of Ald. Berkleman, however, developed the fact that it was W. B. Bell, Jerry Plants and John Veeder. They had started out the day before for a good hunt, and one of their horses had died as it contemplated the amount of ammunition that would be wasted. Ald. Berkleman wanted to have their pictures taken and hung up beside the decoy duck that Carnahan fired at all of one afternoon.

Views of the  
**YELLOWSTONE,**  
Bad Lands,  
BLACK HILLS  
and  
Upper Missouri,  
including all points of  
interest on the line of  
the North Pacific Rail-  
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F. JAY HAYES,  
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Catalogues free.

**GARFIELD** Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outlets any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free.  
GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.  
w19-22

**Notice of Final Proof.**

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T.,  
October 13.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office the 19th day of November, 1881, at 10 a. m., viz:  
John Wertz, d. s. No. 266, filed November 24, 1879, for the northeast quarter, sec. 34, twp. 140 n range 81 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William Oswordwood, Pat Manley, Charles Chamberlain and Robert Lees, Burleigh County, D. T. Postoffice Bismarck.  
51-w19-23 JOHN A. REA, Register.

**PILES! PILES! PILES!**

**A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer.**

A sure Cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian Remedy) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 22 or 30 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotion instruments and electrolysis do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.  
Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment."  
For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00. HENRY & CO., Prop'rs, Cleveland, O.  
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Agents, St. Paul, Minn.

When you have an inflamed eye, a swelled head, or decayed and aching tooth, you do not take and fill your stomach with drugs to cure it, but apply a cooling lotion or some soothing narcotic directly to the parts. So if you have a weak or lame back, sore kidneys, profuse or scanty urine, or the secretory system is clogged or inactive, you should use Prof. Gulmette's French Kidney Pad, which is a directly local application, which always gives speedy relief and always cures the disease. Ask your druggist or it.

**Stray Cattle.**

Strayed from my place at Spring Cooley, on the Buford road, September 22, 1881, four head of work oxen. Two are red, about nine years old; one has scar on left shoulder. The other has a rope on his head. The other two are four years old; one red and white, and the other white and yellowish. Any information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. Should they be found near Bismarck, McLean & Macnider will receive them and settle all charges.  
CHARLES WELLES.  
d 37-38 w 18-19

# KIDDER COUNTY LANDS

# FREE

## The Great Wheat Belt of Dakota.

## Special Inducements to Farmers.

Thousands of Acres open for Settlement under the Pre-emption, Tree Culture and Homestead Laws

Numerous Lakes and Excellent Water throughout the County.

The superior soil proven by the results on the

# Famous Steele Farm!

which has averaged for the past three years over

# 30 bushels per acre.

Best Bargains on the Line of the North Pacific Railroad

Good Lands Within Four Miles of the New Town of Steele, th County Seat of Kidder County

Town Lots as Cheap as Dirt. Over Three Hundred Already Sold.

# Special Offer for the Next 60 Days

Every farmer who locates near the town of Steele during the next sixty days will be given a residence lot in the town free. Every farmer should have a city residence, and the proprietors of the townsites propose that they shall have one. Parties wishing to enter lands this fall can have buildings erected in town on their own lots, where they can live until spring. Farmers will readily understand the advantage of locating near the county seat, and especially on land which the North Pacific railroad considers the best in Dakota. Kidder is a new county, organized in 1880, and therefore is as yet little settled. None but the better class of people are wanted, and there is room for thousands of such families. All information regarding the town and county will be given free. The new court house is finished, and the depot, elevator and several store buildings and residences are now in course of construction. Being about half-way between Jamestown and Bismarck the town is bound to grow in importance very rapidly. For all information address either

**W.F. STEELE M.H. JEWELL**  
Steele, D. T. Bismarck, D. T.